

# THE CULTIVATOR.

TO IMPROVE THE SOIL AND THE MIND.

NEW SERIES.

ALBANY, JUNE, 1852.

VOL. IX.—No. 6.

## Mechi's High Farming.

ONE of the most interesting papers on agriculture which we have read for a long time, is I. J. MECHI's account of the operations of his farm, a pamphlet of 44 pages, recently published in London. This distinguished agriculturist, as most of our readers know, has attracted a great deal of public attention by the lavish expenditures he has bestowed in improving and enriching his land, to which he has thus imparted a degree of fertility, far in advance of that attained by ordinary British farming, his object being to reach that degree of high culture given to the best kitchen gardens. To enable the reader at once to judge of the extent of his enriching process, it may be stated that he paid in a single year for oil-cake and grain, to be consumed as food for stock for the increase of manure, a sum little short of *eight thousand dollars*, his whole farm consisting of only 170 acres, of which 125 is his own land. The same year he bought stock for the same purpose, to an amount of more than three thousand dollars, and nearly seven hundred dollars worth of guano, phosphate of lime and chalk. A great deal of curiosity has been excited to know the footings of his balance sheet, at the end of the year—that is, whether he is losing or gaining by this bold and untried system. He has satisfied this curiosity in the pamphlet before us.

His wheat crop of 72 acres, (including one field injured by blight) yielded an average of 36 bushels of marketable wheat per acre; twenty-seven and a half acres of potatoes, "only half a crop, having been injured by drouth," afforded but 145 bushels per acre; ruta bagas produced 18 tons, and mangold wurzels 32 tons per acre. Ten thousand dollars worth of meat and live stock were sold, the results of his system for manuring, although not paying cost independently of the manure afforded. On the whole, taking into consideration the rapidly improving process the farm is undergoing, he regards the results as highly favorable, much more so than by ordinary cultivation.

Leaving entirely out of the calculation the expenditures in the purchase of stock and food solely for the manufacture of manure, and the proceeds of the sales of meat and stock, his expenditures including rent, taxes, labor, purchased manures, interest, wear and tear, &c., are £1,064; his crops amount to £1,135, leaving a balance of £71 in his favor, although his root crops are not given at market but at *consuming* prices. For example, his mangold wurzels are placed at 6s. per ton, while he could have sold them at 9s. 6d. per ton, but in that case

he would lose the manure made from their consumption. It is to be remembered also, that farming in England is at present quite a retrograde or down-hill business. Five thousand dollars product of a farm of 170 acres, with potatoes at 25 cents, wheat at \$1.25 per bushel, and roots at \$1.50 per ton, as these were sold, would be remarkable farming in this country.

His accounts show that there was £10 worth of meat made, and £5 worth of grain produced, that is, over *seventy dollars*, for every acre on the farm. His neighbor assured him that he would sooner occupy such land at 40s. rent per acre, than to hold his own *free* of rent. Yet he affirms that when he first occupied the land, the roots grown were scarcely larger than apples, while now "plenty of them weigh seventeen pounds each."

Some interesting facts are furnished, showing the permanency of the improvements. He first began with "artificial manures," (guano, &c.) which operated powerfully while the land was yet poor, but experience soon taught him that they were more costly than manure produced by feeding stock. The former acted immediately and were quickly expended; the latter were greatly superior in durability. Speaking of the retentive tendency of clay soils, he remarks, "So striking is this retentive tendency, that I have been able to distinguish for five years, that portion of one of my fields which then received good manure, although the whole has been since farmed and manured alike. I could name similar instances, showing the difference for twelve years, but the most forcible evidence of good cultivation and manure was the following:—Walking, before harvest, with a friend in his wheat-field, I was struck with the marked superiority of one corner, and asked for an explanation. "Oh!" said he, "this portion was once a cottage garden." "How long ago?" "Why," said he, "I have known the field fifty years, and it was ten years before that time."

"Some idea," he adds, "of the permanently improved condition of the clayey portion of my land may be formed when I tell you, that the yellow sub-soil would formerly be found in a four-inch plowing, but now a good digging in the furrows will fail to reveal it; and even at lower depths the pale bird-lime-like appearance is changed to a mellow and darker colored friability." So much for drainage, cultivation, and manure!

"It may be said that the land may be made too rich; but the experience of our gardeners must teach us that there is no fear of such a result for strong-growing grain and root crops; and we can guard against over-luxuriance

in our grain crops by thinner and later sowing, and by compression of the soil. To me it is a matter of astonishment that we do not apply gardening principles to our farms. It either arises from a want of capital or observation; and I am so struck to see the cottager's luxuriant garden abutting on the poverty-stricken field of the extensive farmer—reading, as it were to its neighbor, a daily lecture on man's prejudice and improvidence." He remarks in another place, that the fattening quality and density of the root crops have greatly increased with the density of his soil, and his wheat seldom weighs less than 63 lbs. per bushel.

Farmers are usually aware of the advantages of draining. But the following will be new to some: "Although I lose some advantages by my personal absence, I farm at much less cost than the general run of farmers holding unimproved farms. The small number of horses I keep will prove this. For instance, owing to drainage, my land works one horse lighter, and I can plow at almost any time; while on undrained lands there are many idle days and weeks for the horses."

Some of the other economical arrangements are thus pointed out: "My manure is carted at once from under the animals and plowed in, thus avoiding the double cartings, fillings, turning-over, and waste of the ordinary well-washed dung-heaps. Owing to the absence of fences,\* and by the squareness of my fields, two horses always plow an acre per day; then, by steam-power, the grain is threshed as fast as it comes from the stack, instead of being barned and handled twice. By using Garrett's horse-hoe, I can hoe better and deeper at one shilling per acre, than by the hand hoe at three shillings and sixpence.

"There are many other advantages arising from the removal of four and a half miles of fences; such as gain of space, ready drying and warming of the soil, &c., to say nothing of the benefit and saving resulting from being now able, owing to drainage, to fold my heavy land with sheep.

"Twice harrowing is now sufficient on my soil, where eight and ten times used to be occasionally required.

"It must not be forgotten that the valuation of my rental was raised last year *three-fold*, a pretty clear evidence of the benefits resulting from my improvements."

"Another important matter is the improvement of tenacious clays, by burning and carbonizing—the more foul and neglected the soil, the more grateful for the operation. I have converted our concave muddy lanes into convex dry ones, by burning some 2,000 cubic yards of their tenacious yellow clay shoulders, and removing it as brick dust to our fields, at a cost of 1s. per yard."

The remarks in this pamphlet on the condition of the agricultural laborers, strongly evince the humane feelings of the writer, and cannot but be read with interest by all those who regard human beings as of more value than sheep, or than fine, sleek, well-fed cattle.

The following must prove *highly flattering* to such of

\* The reduction but not entire disuse of fences. We are informed that in some parts of England, sixty or seventy acre farms are divided into twenty-five fields, on an average of about two and a half acres each. "Imagine on such a farm, twenty-five gates to open, shut, and keep in repair, twenty-five squares of hedge rows and timber trees, eating up the poor farmer's crops; and twenty-five squares of head-land to turn upon and destroy."

our own countrymen as have boasted long and loud of the achievements of McCormick's reaper: "I shall always feel gratified (without vanity I hope) that the first trial in this country of what are called the American reaping machines, was made on my farm. The pressure of necessity caused in America the development of Scottish ingenuity, for I have been informed that Mr. McCormick is a Scotchman, after all."!! Believing, as we have long done, that merit is much better than fame, and that every true patriot must desire that his countrymen might possess real worth, rather than contend for notoriety, we forbear any comment, especially as there has been enough boasting over this machine to last us at least for half a century.

### Richness of Milk.

It is an interesting subject to dairymen and the breeders of cows, not only to know the quantity of milk afforded by single animals, but to ascertain the amount of butter yielded by a given quantity. The rigid accuracy of the common method with the lactometer is doubted by many; and we greatly need careful experiments, instead of guess-work, for the determination of such questions as these, as well as the relative amount of cheese afforded under like circumstances. Farmers could then calculate with some degree of certainty, the relative as well as real profits, likely to result from either branch of the dairy business, with such animals, facilities, and markets, as they may possess.

As a contribution towards this end, we furnish the following statement which we have drawn from the recent proceedings of the Worcester (Mass.) Ag. Society, and added a few deductions. The experiments appear to have been conducted with care and precision. The first set of experiments were made in the *first nine days of summer*.

	lbs. Milk.	Butter.
1st cow, gave,.....	377	making 15 lbs. 15 oz.
2d ".....	327	" 12 5
3d ".....	254	" 13 10
4th ".....	360	" 17 2
5th ".....	266	" 12 9
6th ".....	299	" 13 14
7th ".....	295	" 14 6
8th ".....	290	" 13 6

During the *first nine days of autumn*, the same cows afforded the following result:—

	lbs. Milk.	Butter.
1st cow, gave,.....	210	making 10 lbs. 14 oz.
2d ".....	218	" 8 10
3d ".....	146	" 7 7
4th ".....	195	" 9 8
5th ".....	33	" 11 0
6th ".....	235	" 9 14
7th ".....	222	" 12 8
8th ".....	201	" 12 0

By simple calculation, we get the following number of pounds of milk, required for a pound of butter from each cow:—

	1st of summer.	1st of autumn.
1st cow, required,.....	23 lbs. milk.	19 lbs.
2d ".....	26 "	25 "
3d ".....	19 "	20 "
4th ".....	22 "	20 "
5th ".....	21 "	21 "
6th ".....	22 "	24 "
7th ".....	20 "	18 "
8th ".....	22 "	17 "

This is an average of 22 lbs. of milk for each pound of butter in summer, and 20½ lbs. in autumn. From these results it appears that the common opinion that autumn milk is much richer in butter is erroneous. Some



degree of uncertainty may exist in consequence of differing circumstances under which the trials were made. We are not informed whether the difference in the richness of the milk was owing to any marked difference in breed; indeed we infer that all were mostly of "native" blood, or in other words made up of that inextricable mixture of sorts which can never be traced to its origin. The results given indicate much uniformity in quality, much more so than is found in different distinct breeds experimented upon in England. According to Henry Colman, the following results in richness were obtained on a farm near Liverpool:—

Yorkshire and common cows,.....	8 per cent.
Ayrshire, .....	15
Alderney,.....	23½

That is, the Alderneys afforded three times the butter made from an equal portion of milk from Yorkshires. Thomas Bates furnished the following minutes of his own experiments:—

1 quart milk, West Highlanders, produced,....	2 oz. butter.
" Half bred Durham, .....	2½ "
" average of Short-horns,.....	1 "

Of some select or extra stock, the following was the result:—

1 quart milk, Short-horns, produced,.....	2½ oz. butter.
" West Highlanders,.....	2½
" half-bred Durham,.....	2½

Thus, we perceive, that by selection, the different breeds afforded a very nearly equal degree of richness in this instance. We are certainly in great need of further experiments to determine whether there is a marked and uniform difference characteristic of each breed, or whether good and bad are not to be found equally in all. In either case, the determination of the quality of milk given by single animals would be of great practical value.

#### Maple Sugar and Molasses.

With the annexed communication, we received, from the unknown author, a dozen pounds of maple sugar, fully equal in quality to any unrefined sugar we have ever seen. The remarks in relation to premiums on maple sugar, are worthy the consideration of Agricultural Societies. Eds.

Eds. CULTIVATOR—I send you a sample of maple sugar, and my manner of making the same. Great care is taken to keep every thing pertaining to the manufacturing of this article, *sweet and clean*. The sap is carefully strained before boiling; the syrup is taken out of the pans, and allowed to stand 12 hours, when it is carefully poured off from the settlings and strained. Two quarts of sweet milk are stirred into syrup that will make about one hundred pounds of sugar. It is then put over a slow fire, and heat to the boiling point, when the scum is taken off and it is again strained into another kettle, and boiled down sufficiently hard not to drain when caked.

My boiling apparatus is taken from the Cultivator, new series, vol. 1, p. 22, excepting the wall to prevent the cold air from striking the sides of the pans. Great care should be taken to not have the sides of pans or kettles heated so as to scorch or burn the sugar, as there is where the dark color and bad taste is given to most of our sugar,—a taste which many think is peculiar to the maple, and can only be avoided by draining, dissolving,

clarifying, &c. Now I think, could our sap be converted into sugar by one process, without being in any way adulterated, it would be almost equal in texture, and far superior in taste, to our best refined sugar.

I notice in awarding premiums on the best manufactured maple sugar, that the awards are given on sugars that have gone through the best process of refining after being made; it matters not of what quality the sugar may be in the first place; it may be made in the most slovenly and dirty manner, and be burnt black and bitter into the bargain; if the maker by some process makes it white and nice after that—no matter if the sugar loses the taste and flavor which is peculiar to the maple, and makes it more valuable than the cane, or what the loss or cost may be—he is sure to get the first premium, in preference to a well manufactured article. Now I think there ought to be a distinction made between the best manufactured, and the best refined sugar. I do not think a man is entitled to the first premium, because he can take fifty pounds of sugar and refine it down to twenty-five pounds, although it may be equal to our best refined sugar. The object in awarding premiums, I take it, is to encourage improvements in the manufacturing of this article for culinary purposes; and I give it as my opinion that the well manufactured article, is worth more, pound for pound, than the refined one; therefore should be entitled to the first premium.

To make this sugar into syrup for the table—put two pounds of sugar (cut or broken into pieces,) into a tin basin, add one-third of a quart of water—put it on to a stove, where it will soon dissolve. When dissolved it should be made to boil. If too much water is put in, it should be boiled down so that when cool it will be about as thick as good honey. Syrup made in this way, will be found to be as good as when first made new from the sap. E. B.

P. S. The sugar I send you, is a fair sample of three thousand pounds made from our works.

VALUE OF GREEN-HOUSES TO INVALIDS.—Dr. A. H. STEVENS, of Astoria, N. Y., long so eminent in his profession, furnishes the following interesting fact to the *Horticulturist*. "Having for many years suffered from a pulmonary complaint, I am led to avail myself of your Journal, to offer some observations on a subject lying mid-way between our respective callings. Some ten or twelve years since, in visiting the green-house of Mr. Niblo, then my neighbor in Broadway, during the winter, I found the atmosphere exceedingly congenial. It abated my cough, rendered the expectoration loose and easy, softened the skin, and induced a comfortable state of feeling, approaching to exhilaration. Wishing to have such an atmosphere at command, I constructed a cold grapery, in which, whenever it has been convenient, I have passed the hours of reading and study. The climate of a cold green-house, in a sunny day of the winter or spring, is a Florida climate, and is entirely different from that of an artificially heated atmosphere. I venture to recommend it under most circumstances, to pulmonary invalids, in preference to the more expensive plan of removal to the south, involving, as it does, much discomfort, interruption of business, hazardous exposure, and entire separation from friends."

## Notes of a Tour in France.—No. 2.

The National Agricultural School of Grignon, being within a few miles of Widenille, where I was staying, I drove over one fine morning to see it. This is one of the most flourishing of the several government institutions that have been established, of late years, in France; and it is only within a comparatively short time that the importance of these schools has been acknowledged by the government; but no sooner was it fairly convinced of the fact, than, with the usual promptitude of royal proceedings, several of them were founded in the various departments, and liberally endowed. They have been conducted with entire success, and yearly send forth a number of scientific and practical farmers to diffuse the information they have obtained throughout the land, besides contributing to the experimental and theoretical progress of the science itself. M. Bellat, the director of the establishment, is most admirably fitted for the important post he occupies. Being devotedly fond of the pursuit, his whole mind and energies are given to it, and the prosperous state of the school shows with what good result. He has traveled and studied the agriculture of foreign countries, and is thus enabled to adopt everything that is appropriate to his own. M. Bellat informed me that their graduates had already spread themselves over the four quarters of the globe—one was near Constantinople, overseeing an establishment of the Sultan's—another was in Asia Minor—two were in the United States, and M. Pichat, the able director of the Rambouillet flock, was himself a graduate. Such results were most gratifying proofs of the advantages of these institutions.

The farm consists of about three hundred acres under very high cultivation, and was formerly an estate belonging to a noble family, and the Chateau or mansion house, a fine old building of the time of Louis XIII, is still standing, and contains the dormitories of the students, lecture rooms, &c. &c. I was told it needed repairs exceedingly, so much so that visitors were not now admitted. The farm buildings are very large and commodious and directly adjoining the Chateau; the first of these was the cow stables, a long range of well ventilated stone buildings, with a row of wide stalls running the whole length of one side, and a broad alley behind them. About a hundred cows are kept for their milk, which is taken to Paris; it sells at the stables for about seven cents a gallon. The cows are mostly of the dun Swiss breed, sometimes crossed with the Durham; they are very large, and generally yield abundance of milk, but must be great consumers; when dried off they feed kindly. Over each stall was a printed label, with the name and age of the cow and the quantity of milk she gave per day. The half dozen bulls I saw did not strike me as anything remarkable, and were decidedly deficient in handling.

The Director has great faith in Guenon's theory of "Escutcheons," as signs of the milking property, and told me that in selecting cows, he always had reference to it, and usually found it correct. This testimony, coming as it does from a man of such large experience, enjoying such ample opportunity of testing it, should go far to give credit to a theory, which, if it be correct, is all important to dairymen. My own experience and observation would decidedly favor the theory, not perhaps in all

its minutia, or to the whole extent claimed by its author. I found that a careful register was kept of the course of breeding pursued, as well as of the various experiments in this little understood science, and an annual report drawn up.

We next went to the pig-sties, and found the swinish multitude in great force, of every breed and variety; numerous crosses had been tried, but without any striking results. The English breed appeared to be the favorites, and amongst these I observed some rather inferior looking Berkshires. The buildings and arrangements for them were convenient, but without novelty.

I was more disappointed in the sheep than in any other of the stock; they are by no means worthy of the establishment; nor was I surprised when I found that the Director had been seized with the English mania, so prevalent here of late, and had been trying crosses of the South-Down, the Dishley and the New Kent breeds on the Merinoes, in nearly all cases using Merino ewes; the results, in my opinion, are unsatisfactory. The characteristics of the two latter breeds especially, being so widely different from those of the Merino that they have not amalgamated well; the progeny is uneven, inclining decidedly to one side or the other, and inferior to either parent; with the South Downs the cross was more successful; but I regretted to see so mixed a flock, where I had expected to find good specimens of the true French Merinos. M. Bellat said, in answer to my remarks, that fine wool was not paying well, and that the people wanted food rather than clothing. These considerations had led to the experiments with which he seemed satisfied, and he still hoped to combine the excellencies of mutton sheep, with a sufficiently fine fleece to insure an almost double profit from the one animal.

The system pursued here of feeding and of registering consumption and production, was admirable; every animal or set of animals is numbered, and a separate account kept with each—(this is done by the students as part of their duty.) At the doors of the buildings are tables, giving the quantity, quality, and price of the food consumed per head daily, with averages, estimates, &c., and in the fattening houses the weekly and monthly increase in weight, was added. These tables are renewed and altered as often as changes are made. The calculations are very close, and probably as accurate as they will admit of. The many difficulties of carrying out experiments of this kind are only to be known by actual trial.

The root cellars were quite novel in their construction, being a series of tunnels excavated in a high bank of calcareous tufa, which from its close texture, required no arching of masonry, they were about eight feet high by as many broad, and fifty or sixty in depth; at the further end was a shaft or chimney ascending into the open air for ventilation; the floor was rammed hard and smooth, allowing carts easily to back in and readily unload; a space is always left above the roots, immediately under the roof, and in mild weather by opening the doors a current of air passes the whole length of the tunnel, giving a perfect ventilation through the chimneys, and thus making it easy to preserve the roots at the required temperature. The crop of mangel wurzel is very large, as the cows



are fed principally on them during the spring, for which purpose they are cut into slices by rather a rude machine. Indeed all their implements struck me as very coarse and ill made, and I was surprised to see such excellent work with such poor tools. The plows are very heavy clumsy affairs, with a short beam inclined very much upwards, resting on a train of two wheels, with cumbrous machinery for adjusting the depth of the furrows, by raising or lowering the beam; yet I saw admirable work done by these plows, on even rough land! I will here remark that at Grignon they were trying an American side-hill plow, that had been sent out by Mr. Taintor, and its simplicity and effectiveness was much admired.

In the stables were about twenty-five strong Norman horses, mostly mares, these animals being used as breeders besides performing the work of the farm; here, as in many parts of France, the stablemen, cowherds, and shepherds, always occupy a sort of birth or "bunk" in the houses of their respective charges, which are thus never left alone, and to this fact may be attributed, especially in sheep, the few losses by accidents, &c., that are so usual in large establishments where this precaution is not taken.

Belonging to this institution is an extensive and well stocked garden, in which horticulture is especially taught as a necessary adjunct to its sister science. A mulberry plantation and silk-house form part of the establishments, the culture of silks being included in the course of instruction, as in the southern parts of France it is an important branch of industry.

The greater portion of the labor on this farm is done by the students, who have also to attend the regular lectures, recitations, and other instruction in the various and numerous sciences related to Agriculture. There were at this time about an hundred pupils, all wearing a sort of uniform (as is the invariable custom of schools in this military nation) of a short blue frock or "blouse," which is also the regular agricultural dress, even of the gentlemen farmers of that country. F. M. R. Morris, *Otsego co., N. Y., April 2, 1852.*

#### Culture of Tomatoes.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I wish to say a few words about growing tomatoes, which I think would be worth publishing, if it has not appeared before this from some other source. We hear people talk about planting tomatoes in sandy ground, that is not very rich, for the reason that they run all to vines and produce no fruit. Now my plan is to plant the seed in good rich ground, and allow them to grow until they have made *two, three or four* shoots from the stalk—after which, prune all the side shoots that come out, and follow this plan all through the season, every three or four days, and let the vines grow the full length, never pinching off the ends. In this way I can raise earlier and better tomatoes than by any other plan, and also a great many more of them. It is necessary to stake the vines up to keep them off the ground, and they will then grow from seven to nine feet long, with large bunches of tomatoes at the ends of the vines. Some of my neighbors have tried this plan and pronounce it far superior to every other. J. W. CLUTE. *Schenectady, April 22, 1852.*

#### Culture of Strawberries.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—I do not know that the subject matter of my communication will appear sufficiently important for insertion in your Journal; but as it appears "quite a wonder" to me, I give you the narration.

I purchased last spring, for the purpose of agricultural experiment, a couple of acres on Division Avenue, Brooklyn, at \$1,000 per acre—a price which the readers of your Journal have full liberty to laugh at.

As I had a great number of "whimsies" to work out, the greater part had to be devoted to "small truck." Among other things, Strawberries received some attention. In a bed 50 feet by 20, I set out May 15th, in rows 30 inches apart each way, 160 plants of the Early Scarlet variety. On the first of August I loosened all the runners that had set between the second and third rows, and turned them back between the first and second, and third and fourth, as they respectively belonged.

This, of course, thickened the plants between the first and second, and every alternate two rows—leaving the space between the second and third, and every alternate two rows, for a path. The yield was much lessened by a row of corn, planted across one side between two rows, which shaded and thinned the plants. The produce of this 160 plants was as follows: From the 1st to the 21st of June, I picked 69 quarts. Besides this, they were much exposed to plunder; about 20 persons at different times, plucked from the vines for immediate eating, so that the actual quantity could not be arrived at. As for the culture, there were no more pains bestowed upon them, than upon an equal space of potatoes. THOMAS W. FIELD. *Williamsburgh, L. I. Jan. 26, 1852.*

#### Experiment in Manuring Corn.

The Journal of Agriculture gives a communication from W. R. Kimball of New Hampshire, describing a careful experiment with corn. Greensward was plowed in October, and manured highly next spring—it was plowed and harrowed, and planted with corn in hills of three grains each, three feet by eighteen inches. The seed was steeped six hours in a solution of chloride of lime, and in each hill was dropped a handful of compost made of plaster, unleached ashes, and hen manure—consisting of about three bushels each of hen manure and plaster, and eight of ashes. The ingredients were all dry powder. The corn came up quickly and grew with great vigor, and yielded about eighty bushels per acre. On two rows through the middle of the field, the chloride of lime and compost were omitted, with a greatly diminished result, or about thirty-five bushels less per acre.

MANURES FOR WHEAT.—The lands of Maryland and Virginia are wonderfully revived by guano. Robert F. Brown states in the American Farmer, that one of his neighbors sowed seven bushels of blue-stem wheat on eight acres, and harvested over 33 bushels from one, with the application of 150 lbs. of guano per acre. Two other experiments given resulted nearly as favorably. Jos. W. Kay, another correspondent of the same paper, furnishes a statement of the mode in which Dr. E. P. White raised in one instance 54½, and in another 56 bushels per acre, by the application of lime, clover, plaster, and other manures, in connexion with deep plowing.

### The Farmer's Wife.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—So much has been said and sung in praise of "a farmer's life," that, apparently, no time or space has been spared to speak of the life led by his "better half." Our country is blessed with an abundant monthly harvest of leaves, containing valuable information in regard to the culture of almost all kinds of fruits and plants, and the appliances and means best adapted to the improvement and growth of the domestic animals—but these "lords of the soil," seem studiously to have forgotten that their houses, as well as their barns and pastures, contain *live stock*, to which a part of their attention should be given.

*The farmer's wife* should be an independent, healthy, happy, and cultivated woman—one on whose culture, both physical and mental, the agriculturist has bestowed at least *as much* thought as he has upon that of his swine or his turneps—but is it so?

When a young farmer arrives at an age that he wishes to choose for himself a fitting wife, he naturally desires one whose intellect and taste has been enlarged and educated to an equal degree with his own, and generally he prefers one who has either been reared upon a farm, or has become personally acquainted with rural pursuits; and his wishes are readily gratified, for girls who have been carefully trained and well educated, are happily, at this day, far from being rare, or difficult to find. A genuine love of good books, skill and taste in music, and the arts, combined with depth and strength of intellect, are possessed by many of the young girls who have enjoyed the privilege of a country birth and residence.

Such a person, not unfrequently unites her fate with that of a farmer, thinking no doubt, from what she has read in agricultural periodicals, that thus she can more certainly gratify her taste for horticulture and the embellishment of her home, and at the same time fulfil a more exalted destiny than she could expect to, if she was to become a part of the fashionable circle of the city or village. Yet she is ambitious to perform as much labor as her neighbor, who has for years been engaged in household labor, and therefore assumes the duties of house-wife, and maid-of-all-work, and her husband, who has been accustomed to see his neighbors' wives toiling from morning until night, in the cook and dairy-room, thinks it all right, with as little reflection as the peasant of Europe bestows upon the coupling his wife and mule together at the plow or the cart; and thus from mere custom, and want of thought, he allows the woman of his love to become his most devoted slave.

From this time forth, the life of the farmer's wife is one of confinement and unremitting toil. From early dawn until late at night, it is nothing but mend and blotch, cook and bake, wash and sweep, churn and make cheese, wait upon her husband and his band of laborers, bear children and nurse them. No time for relaxation or enjoyment, or the improvement of her mental or social faculties is found. As the means of the farmer and his family increase, the *husband* becomes more noticed, and his circle of acquaintances and friends enlarges; he daily meets his associates and mingles with the world, but his wife toils on in the old dull routine, with

nothing to break in upon the monotony of her existence, except perhaps the advent of another child, or the death of one to whom her heart is bound in the strongest ties.

The husband, it may be, is engaged in some public business, or drives frequently to town for a market or for his pleasure, but he never thinks of his martyr wife, and the necessity there is in her nature, that *she* should share with him his pleasures and relaxations. *Her* labors are never ended, her cares never cease, until premature old age has come upon her, and with blanched and bowed form, she sinks into an early grave, leaving the children of her love, and the property she had saved and earned, to the care of a more youthful successor, who not seldom avenges these wrongs by tyrannising over the husband and abusing the children.

This is no fancy picture, or a delineation of what was in by-gone days, but unfortunately the original can be found in almost every neighborhood, and even among those who are called model farmers. Neither is it confined to the cultivators of the soil. All classes and occupations of men include too many in their ranks, who practically scout the idea that their wives and daughters are human beings, with *souls* in some way connected with their bodies, and that they are "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights and privileges," among which are life and the rights to enjoy the pure air of heaven, uncontaminated with the odors of the kitchen or the steam of the wash-tub—that their social and intellectual nature is an essential part of them,—and that to live, in the full sense of the word, is to enjoy and increase the ability of enjoying these higher attributes, by a free and varied intercourse with the pure and the gifted of their own and the opposite sex.

We hope to see the day when men, even those who consider it a privilege as well as a duty to gain a livelihood from honest toil, will take as much pains to secure these social pleasures and innocent amusements for their wives and their daughters, as they do to give proper exercise and recreation to their horses and their cattle.

When farmers will consider it proper for the females of their families, to join with them in forming and executing their plans for the improvement of the soil and of society—when they become aware of the fact that their wisest advisers and their truest friends are to be found within the limits of their own households; and will invite their friends to their *homes*, and *there* form their *farmer's clubs*, and arrange their plans and examine their prospects, they will discover that the female part of the community have a genius above being simply their maids-of-all-work, mere labor-saving machines, designed to cook potatoes, or mend stockings; or to make fashionable calls, and repeat the silly nothings and nonsense of polite society.

Let farmers take as much pains to increase the happiness and cultivate the minds of the females of their households, as they do to enlarge their fields and fertilize the soil, and they will secure a harvest of more value than any or all to which a premium has ever been awarded by any agricultural committee ever chosen. C. H. CLEVELAND. *Waterbury, Vt., May, 1852.*



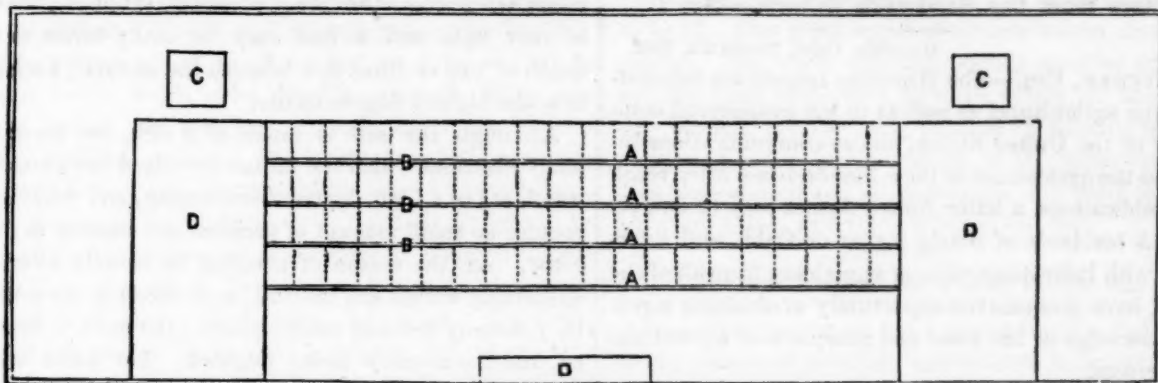


Fig. 1.

### A Poultry House.

We think the following plan for a poultry-house, which we copy from the "Westchester (Pa.) Register and Examiner," will answer the purpose of one of our correspondents, who recently inquired for a design for a cheap and convenient henery. This may be cheaply built, and it appears to be well adapted for the purpose.

This design embraces some new features with regard both to efficiency of purpose and economy of expenditure. A handy farmer with the necessary tools can erect one for himself.

The building is designed to be 12 feet wide, 10 feet high in front, 4 feet high in the rear, and 50 long. The length may be greater or less, with reference to the number of poultry to be accommodated. The above dimensions are large enough for 150 to 200 barn-door fowls. The materials for rear and ends may be frame, brick or stone. The south slope of an embankment will be a good location, as warmth is an important point to be gained. The best material for roof, is straw thatch; this is warm in winter and cool in summer.

Fig. 1, represents the front view. A, A, A, A, are glass lights 8 by 10 inches; the dotted lines show where the edges of the glass meet each other. B, B, B, are boards three inches wide, nailed horizontally to upright posts, the upper edge being plowed to receive the lower end of the glass, and the lower edge rabbeted to receive the upper edge of the range of glass immediately below, which is secured by putty. This arrangement is original and saves the expense of sash. C, C, ventilators, may be made to slide in grooves, or hung on hinges. D, D, D, doors: If the length of the building does not exceed twenty or thirty feet, one of the large doors may be dispensed with. That portion of the front not composed of glass and doors to be weather-boarded. It will be better if the inside of all the walls are plastered.

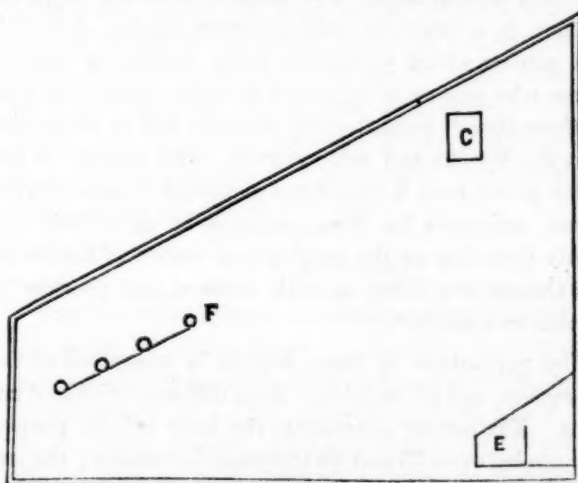


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2, represents an end view. C, ventilator, E, nest boxes, five feet long and two feet wide, entrance open at both ends, with a sloping lid hung on hinges for the pur-

pose of taking out eggs. Each box to be divided into five compartments, with an open passage next to the wall, the whole length. These boxes to be placed against the front wall, immediately below the glass; also across each end. F, represents the ends of the roosting poles, four ranges of which, to run the whole length of the building. These poles should be 16 inches apart.

The space between the nest boxes and roosting poles is intended as a winter promenade and for feedigg and watering troughs. The object to be obtained by so much glass, in front, is warmth by the sun in winter. A good sized yard should be attached for an out-door range in fair weather.

### Raising Turkeys.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The means of quick and easy transportation by railroad, of late years, has made it of some consequence for farmers to pay more attention to their poultry. I think the breed of fowls is of as much importance to farmers, in proportion to their value, as the breed of cattle, sheep, &c.; but as the subject has been pretty well used up of late, I will merely say a few words about turkeys; (don't try to raise them if you are a large farmer, for you can't do it.) I have raised a large number annually, for many years, and find that the common opinion, that turkey chickens are more tender than the chickens of barn-door fowls is a mistake—that is, when properly bred, save that from their half wild, roving disposition, they are liable to more casualties.

I am at some pains to change my gobblers often; a little close breeding will do, if you wish to fix a particular color, but it must not be carried too far, as this is the cause of much of the *poor luck* to which young turkeys are liable. I set the first laying of eggs under dung-hill fowls. After hatching, if early in the season, the old one should be cooped for a couple of weeks; feeding often with milk, sweet or sour, mixed with middlings, or corn meal—don't be afraid to use plenty of meal, for a chick that is worth raising can't be killed by it. After getting to be a few weeks old, they will get most of their living in the fields, on insects, &c. Still they should be fed daily, as this, besides making them tame, will prevent their doing damage to growing crops. I sell in fall to poultry dealers, and as you will see by subjoined account, with a small profit for care and trouble.

For the year 1848 raised seventy turkeys:

Turkeys, Dr. To Indian meal and other feed,.....	\$15 00
Cr. By 55 turkeys sold,.....	25 00
	\$10 00

Ten dollars balance, with 15 turkeys on hand. P. Sennett, N. Y.

**Letters from the Sandwich Islands.—No. 1.**

Honolulu, Oahii, March 5th, 1852.

L. TUCKER, Esq.—The Hawaiian Islands are interesting to the agricultural as well as to the commercial community of the United States, and as communications relative to the agriculture of these islands do not often reach your publications, a letter from a farmer may be acceptable. A residence of nearly a year on Oahii, and intercourse with individuals of long experience from all of the islands, have given me the opportunity of obtaining a general knowledge of the state and prospects of agriculture in the group.

The Islands, as is generally known, are of volcanic origin, and the surface of the country is for the greater part mountainous. Many of the mountains are precipitous and inaccessible, while others, attaining to the elevation of from 8,000 to 14,000 feet, present thousands of acres of highly fertile land on their sides, with a very gradual slope. On the windward side of the islands, which is visited by the greatest amount of rain, the mountain sides are generally wooded; but on the leeward in many sections the sides are barren, or slightly covered with grass. The mountains are all more or less cut up with deep ravines, which constitute an obstacle to traveling with wheeled vehicles. The elevated lands, at the height of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, are the most favorable for raising the productions of temperate countries; the different grains, at this elevation, thrive well. While far above, the summits are white with snow, the productions of the temperate and tropical regions are within a few hours ride of each other, many hundred feet below. Although generally mountainous, yet there are many level tracts; plains from 15 to 20 miles in length and from 8 to 20 in breadth. Where these are well watered, they are the most fertile sections of the land; but often the lack of water will not admit of their being thickly populated.

The climate is salubrious, and different degrees of temperature can be enjoyed by change of locality. On the coast, the thermometer generally ranges from 70° to 80°, and its variation is rarely more than 12°. The trade wind, which most constantly prevails, renders the heat less oppressive. The nights are cool and favorable for sleep.

Our seasons are the wet and dry. The annual rains commence usually in October or November, and until April, an uncertainty prevails as to the weather, although many weeks often pass during this time without a shower. During this period vegetation of every kind takes a renewed start, and the face of the country is clothed in green. The planting season commences with the rains. Generally, but one crop can be depended on during the year, without the aid of irrigation. At the season of the rains, a crop of potatoes, melons and squashes may be produced from almost any locality accessible; but after the dry season sets in, the earth becomes parched and dry, and in many places wide cracks are formed and vegetation withers.

The soil of the group is formed chiefly of decomposed lava, and it is supposed that it will improve in quality as time causes its more perfect decomposition. There are belts of land on mountains which seem to be the decom-

posed ashes from some remote volcanic eruption; the soil is very light and a staff may be easily thrust to the depth of two or three feet beneath the surface; such soil is in the highest degree fertile.

Although the soil is much of it rich, yet there are many obstacles which the farmer is obliged to encounter, which are in a high degree discouraging, and which will require no small amount of patience and expense to overcome. At the season of planting or shortly after, innumerable worms are hatched, and covering the ground they destroy fields of tender plants; the grass is devoured, and the country looks blighted. The rains which start vegetation, also start the worms, which are a species of caterpillar. The attempt to grow peas, and some other American garden vegetables has, almost invariably proved a failure, and old residents no longer attempt to cultivate them. The present year, within my own observation, fine fields of corn have been cut off, to the discouragement and the loss of the owners, who consider it too late to plant again.

These Islands seem to be more particularly adapted to the growth of sugar cane and coffee. These two productions will eventually be our staples. The worms do not annoy these, or at least do not destroy them.

Sugar mills, on an extensive scale, are established on various islands, and coffee plantations are also existing. The chief drawback to the success of these two branches is the scarcity of laborers, and the high rates which are demanded by the Islanders for their services. These will in time be obviated, as the planters and others are introducing Coolies from China. When we can obtain laborers at reasonable compensation, we shall then be able to compete with sugar-growers in Manilla and elsewhere, whose productions now glut the market of California. The last year thousands of pounds of coffee were lost on plantations for want of hands to pick it; and many sugar plantations have been obliged to suspend operations on account of this circumstance combined with the depression of the market. The quality of sugar here has recently been much improved by the introduction of machinery for drying and refining it. The "Centrifugal Sugar Drainer" now performs the work in two or three minutes, which by the former method of exposure to the sun took several days. The sugar is removed from the drainer in a beautiful state of crystalization, and it is now gaining a high reputation in the California market. Those who profess to be judges of sugar, pronounce that of these islands to have more strength and to go further than the Manilla and other sugars. The quality of the coffee grown here is considered as second to none, and the future prospects for these branches of agriculture are highly flattering as the neighboring states of California and Oregon are filling up with settlers, and promise to furnish us a market.

The population of these islands is composed of the aborigines, and of emigrants from different civilized nations. The former constitute the body of the people, and are between 75 and 80 thousand in number; the latter are the chief movers in every enterprise, and number between two and three thousand. Of the foreign population, individuals from the United States constitute the greater proportion. They are chiefly engaged in trade,



and reside at Honolulu; though many are scattered about on the different islands, and are engaged in planting, &c.

The natives are of an olive color, or quite similar in shade to the inside of an English walnut. Many are finely formed, and they are generally above, rather than below medium stature. The chiefs especially are men of large frame, and are occasionally seen  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet in height, and in weight, upwards of three hundred pounds. As the nation has become more enlightened, many privileges have been granted to the people. Formerly they were in a state of slavery to the king and chiefs. They possessed no land of their own; but were obliged to cultivate it for their rulers. At the present time the old system has been done away with, and the natives are made possessors of land in fee simple.

Their chief production is the Kals, (*arumesculentum*), which in the region of the coast is cultivated in patches, and requires constant irrigation. The Kals is about a year in attaining maturity. It is propagated by separating the stalks from the vegetable and planting it in the mud of the patch. This, when cooked, constitutes their chief article of diet.

The natives are making advancement in the customs and habits of civilized people. Their houses externally and internally are being modeled after the style of foreign dwellings so far as they are capable of doing it.

They are not, as a people, very industrious or enterprising; but there are some among them who, as they gain ideas of business from foreigners, put such knowledge to their own use. Imported implements, as plows, spades, shovels and hoes, are becoming quite in demand.

In the agricultural districts their chief implement in breaking up the ground as well as in cultivating the crops, is a species of spear, or an instrument similar to the spade used by whalemens.

Although their chief attention is given to the cultivation of Kals, they grow both sweet and Irish potatoes, squashes and melons. The market of Honolulu is also supplied with tomatoes, cabbages, beans, cucumbers and onions.

The manner of conveying their produce and carrying burdens, is very generally by means of a pole which they bear on their shoulders, the weight being attached to the extremities. Thus from all sections of the island, the natives may be seen on their way to market—some with a dozen or two of fowls tied at the one end of their lever and balanced by a pig at the other; other with large calabashes enclosed within nets, thus convey their Kals or fish. Donkeys and cattle are trained to carry burdens on their backs and are very serviceable in crossing precipices. I am sir, yours very truly. W. C.

#### A Fine Farm.

The American Farmer contains a description of Shirley estate on James River in Virginia, containing 900 acres of cultivated land, divided into five fields, from 175 to 190 acres each. The rotations are corn, wheat, clover fallow, wheat pasture; thus affording some 360 acres for wheat. Rather hard cropping,—yet so much better than common treatment, that the fallow wheat has been estimated at 30 bushels per acre, and that on corn land 20 to 25 bushels, where once only 12 to 14 were obtained.

The corn formerly yielded but five to seven barrels, now 10 to 12. One great secret of success is lime, clover, and plaster. The wheat drill and reaping machine are used; and threshing performed by mule power, at the rate of 300 bushels per day, the process of winnowing being completed in the barn basement at the same operation. Complete system and order prevails, and there is a place for every thing, and every thing in its place.

#### Steam Engine for Farm Work, &c.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—I am a young farmer, and zealous in the course of scientific agricultural improvement, in other words, I am somewhat of a "book or reading farmer,"—a class which numbers but few in this fair and beautiful region of Kentucky, where the "UNIMPROVED SYSTEM" reigns predominant, and any innovation or departure from established custom is in "horrible bad repute." To contend for the advantages of a different mode of farming, for the introduction of labor saving machines, manuring, sheltering stock, bestowing more labor on the soil, &c., is considered as quite sufficient evidence by our practical farmers, of the vain theoretical and visionary notions, which study and the perusal of agricultural journals inevitably produce. It may be well enough, they say, in the "East," but it is folly to think it would do here; and should one, "rash enough to experiment," buy a patent cob crusher, a seed drill, straw cutter, or subsoil plow, and upon trial the article itself turns out to be a bad one, unfit for the purpose for which it was designed—(as *has*, unfortunately, frequently happened with me)—he is at once laughed at, or pitied as a dupe of Yankee ingenuity and cunning.

Now I must confess, I have been somewhat humbugged in purchasing farming tools and machines, and in future I mean to be more careful, as well for the sake of my purse as the cause of improvement. In accordance with which purpose, I beg to make a few inquiries through the medium of your paper. I have heard mention made of the existence of a portable steam engine, on wheels for farming purposes, and it has occurred to me, having a great abundance of timber and wood, that I could use such a machine to great advantage, as a moving power for all the machinery on my farm. How does it answer? Is it simple in its construction, and easily managed, and what is about the cost of it, and where is it manufactured?

Can you give me some information also about corn and cob crushers—whose is the best, the largest, strongest, most durable and efficient—the best calculated for crushing our large ears of corn and in great quantity. I have one made by Beal, Lowell, Mass., which is entirely inadequate—too small. Yours, WOODFORD. Versailles, Ky., 1852.

Hoard & Bradford, Watertown, N. Y., manufacture steam engines for farm purposes, at low prices, viz:  $\frac{1}{2}$  horse power for \$75; 1 horse, \$110; 2 horse \$160; 3 horse, with cut off, \$250; 4 horse with cut off, \$325.

Engines for farm purposes have not been tried much in this country; and their value as compared to horses, is yet to be proved. On large farms in England, where horse-keep is dear, and coal is cheap, they are used to great advantage.

Cob-crushers are sold at Baltimore by Sinclair & Co., and by Whitman & Co., as that place is in the region of large corn and large ears, it is quite probable that they would exactly suit Kentucky cobs.

### Transatlantic Exchanges of Fruits.

Exchanges of fruits, perishable and durable, between pomologists, is an old practice; but it has been mostly conducted between near neighbors only, that is those not more than five hundred, or a thousand miles at furthest, asunder. European varieties, we were compelled to fruit for ourselves, before we could get even an indistinct sight of them; we could not in the first place know any thing of their qualities as grown across the water; nor, in the next, compare their qualities as ripened there, with those matured under our own skies and sun. But the way in which the brine is now cut by steamers between the two continents, is about to remove these difficulties. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society received, last autumn, from Leroy's nursery in France, upwards of 175 varieties of fruits, including 116 of pears, 36 of apples, besides other smaller kinds. Notwithstanding their journey first to Liverpool, then to New-York, with a week's delay at the latter place before reaching Boston, a large portion of them were in perfect order for examination and comparison.

The *Beurre Rance* thus received, remarks C. M. HOVEY in his Magazine, "though prematurely ripened, was one of the finest pears we have tasted, and almost or quite equal to the Winter Nelis. The specimen weighed nearly a pound, and was exceedingly fine. It scarcely seems possible that our *Beurre Rance* can be the same; though it is hardly possible that it should be otherwise, as it has been received from the London Horticultural Society and other sources, both in England, France, and Belgium. Mr. Thompson has described it as the "best very late pear;" and we may add, so far as this specimen would allow us to judge, that he has not overrated its excellence."

### The Curculio in Michigan.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—I was a constant reader of the *Cultivator* for the first fourteen years of its existence, and I have no doubt I have lost much in being without it for the last three or four years, and intend to procure the absent volumes the first opportunity.

I propose in this communication to speak of the progress of the curculio in southern Michigan. I have been a resident of Lenawee county for the last eighteen years. The first depredations of this insect commenced about six years ago, the first season attacking a few only of our choicest plums; the succeeding year they were more numerous, and since, continuing to increase from year to year, puncturing every variety of plums, and also cherries, to considerable extent, and in some instances peaches and even apples. All reputed remedies have utterly failed to save the fruit the last season. Previous to last year, those who were careful to jar their trees daily for two or three weeks, and destroying the captured rebels, succeeded in saving a portion of their fruit. But the last season, this practice too was an entire failure; even when persevered in for months. In some sections of our country confining hogs to the plum orchard has been thought advantageous, and which has been the practice of the writer with signal success until within two years—my hogs being regularly fed under one tree, treading the

ground so much as to destroy all vegetation—this tree retained its fruit until ripening, excepting last year.

The cultivators of this fruit are entirely discouraged. One object in this communication is to inquire, and if possible, to ascertain from you or any of your subscribers, through the *Cultivator*, if the curculio has ever been known to absent itself from any district where it has been known to be prevalent—if not, then we may as well cut down our trees at once. Before the appearance of this insect, finer plums were never grown, perhaps, than in this section, fine crops being obtained from grafting on the wild plum (*Prunus americana*), in three or four years time.

Southern Michigan is well adapted to the growing of fruit, producing many of the finest varieties; and when the great chain of railroads shall be completed connecting it with New-York, you may calculate on finding an article in your markets that will not be surpassed. But enough for the present. Perhaps I may resume this subject hereafter, if agreeable. B. J. H. *Adrian, Feb., 1852.*

### Splitting Frozen Timber—Timber Chains.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—It is well known that timber splits freer, and with fewer splinters, when frozen, (indeed the frost alone is known to split open the largest trees;) besides the farmer is most at leisure at this season of the year, and the only difficulty is to prevent the wedges from flying out.

To avoid this, have your wedges made of iron with full corners, then, with a sharp cold-chisel, cut beards on the corners, and if your timber is not unusually tough it will not be necessary to pick up the wedge after each blow of the beetle. It is admitted that when timber is frozen, the split is more likely "to run out," but that is of little consequence for fuel or fencing either, where timber is plenty.

When a farmer needs a strong chain for drawing timber and rocks, he goes to the village blacksmith and pays him from twelve to seventeen cents per pound for a heavy chain, with links from three to five inches long, or perhaps he pays two or three cents per pound for a few yards of cast off cable or rigging chain. In either case, he makes a better bargain for his blacksmith than he does for himself.

A better policy is to buy at a ship furnishing store, or elsewhere, for nine cents or less per pound, from fifteen to eighteen feet of rigging chain, made of the best refined iron, of the size of 7-16 inch, then have a good hook with short shank put on each end, but don't have a swivel or any long links put in it to hook into, for they will be worse than useless, as they do not render freely through the hooks, and are more likely to break than other parts of the chain.

To "hook up," instead of the long links, some have a crotched hook to hook astride the chain, and if well made they answer a good purpose, but there is a method of tying which is nearly as good. First draw the end through the yoke ring as far as you wish to shorten, then pass it across the chain and up through the loop; then hook back around the chain, and if the shank of the hook is not too long, it will keep its place perfectly. A chain of the above description will stand almost any service, and for many farmers one made of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch iron, will be amply sufficient and much lighter to handle. W. *Waterbury, New-Haven county, Ct., Jan. 21, 1852.*



## Platanus Reviewed.

The readers of the Cultivator for April, were treated to an article claiming to be a *Review* of the "Dairyman's Manual," edited by GURDON EVANS; and were it, as pretended, a fair and candid expose of the volume in question, there would be no occasion for calling the attention of its readers to the subject a second time.

Platanus, like a surgeon well hardened by the sight of flowing blood and flayed muscles, opens the subject with a masterly cut. Hear him: "*Book-making* is working wonderful progress in these United States. Genuine *authorship* is quite another thing, \* \* \* and the work now presented is a genuine, unadulterated type of the *book-making* genus."

May we not suggest that a genuine review of a new book, whether meritorious or otherwise, involves a degree of responsibility to the *book-maker*, as well as to the reading public, over whose education and purses our reviewer watches with such paternal solicitude. Would not courtesy alone, dictate that the court hear the case before *judgment* is pronounced? But here the grave judge has declared the verdict even before favoring us with a single *reason*. Thus the reader is *prepared* for a hearing of the subject. One can but remark a degree of acerbity in Platanus' whole manner and tone, that forcibly reminds the reader of the mastiff in the old fable; for he cannot speak of the "clear large type, good print, and good paper," all of which he places to the book-maker's credit, without almost complaining of it. In such a review, one cannot fail to see its author, (in imagination, at least,) rise late in the morning, throw off his night-cap, and without washing his face, seize his pen, and wreak his vengeance upon some imagined insult received late the evening previous, by dashing off a hasty review of some half-read, luckless author. Woe to the victim!

Platanus, in his review, is vulnerable either to the charge of *wilful misrepresentation*, or of an *unpardonable degree of ignorance* upon subjects where much pretended wisdom is displayed.

This charge I propose to substantiate. In the first place, he promises to deal with the book-maker candidly; how candidly we shall see.

Next, Mr. Platanus turns up his nose at the idea suggested near the close of the third chapter, relative to improving the present race of cows, by rearing calves from the best milkers only, both male and female. This every man of sense must know is the only *practical* mode of generally improving dairy stock at present, for the supply of Short-horns, or other pure blood animals approved for the dairy, is by far too limited to furnish a tithe of the stock, if such alone are to be used. Now which is the wisest course—to persist in milking indiscriminately every heifer, no matter how poor, till a supply of improved animals can be produced, or may we have the privilege of selecting?

Particular attention is called to the fact, that certain extracts from the "Encyclopedia of Geography," are *acknowledged*, leading the reader to infer that *other* extracts and quotations are *not* acknowledged—when the truth is, all the borrowed matter in the work is particularly acknowledged, either by references or points, and generally in the preface. To allow such an inference, is *unjust* and *libelous*.

He says Chapter IV "opens rich," on the history of *improved Short-horns*. Now I wish the reader would examine his comments on this subject before proceeding any farther, (as in this appears to rest the burden of his message,) and then compare the language quoted from the "Manual," with Youatt's history of this fine race of cattle, given on page 229 of his "Treatise on Cattle." After giving a history of the bull Hubback, he says: "It has been remarked that we have at present no superior horses on the turf which do not boast the blood of the Godolphin Arabian; so it may be asserted that we have no superior Short-horns which do not claim descent nearly or remotely, from Hubback." Then in a note he adds: "This is true, because Hubback was the sire of the dam of Mr. Charles Colling's bull Fojambe, who was the grandsire of Favorite, and there can be no doubt that

there has not been for many years, any superior Short-horn who has not descended from Favorite." So the matter must be left between Platanus and Youatt; and if Platanus is interested in any family of Short-horns not descended from Hubback, Mr. Youatt would not pronounce them "superior." Who is the best prepared to judge of these matters? An American, (for I suppose Platanus is one,) or an Englishman like Youatt, who has spent his life among the improved Short-horns.

In relation to the Galloway cow referred to, Youatt says: "Mr. Colling's Short-horn bull Bolingbroke, (a descendant of Hubback,) was put to a beautiful red-poll Galloway cow, and the product being a bull calf, was in due time put to Johanna, a pure Short-horn. She also produced a bull calf. This grandson of Bolingbroke, was the sire of the cow Lady, by another Short-horn dam, and from Lady has sprung the highly valuable family termed in reproach the Alloy. How far the alloy was derogatory, let facts testify." Then comes the bill of sales made by Mr. Charles Colling in 1810, ranging for cows, from \$175 to \$2,000—for bulls, from \$275 to \$5,000—for bull calves, from \$75 to \$750, and so on. I can only wish that there was space to extend the interesting quotations from Youatt.

The reader will see where the quarrel lies, and I more than half suspect that the "Manual" has been transformed from a "well printed volume," to a *hobby-horse*.

The book-maker is next reprimanded for once using the term *Devonshire* instead of *Devon*. This does appear like a *small bite*, scarcely a *nibble*, yet let us call up the shades of Youatt again. From page 14 to 20, this great author, (I suppose *he* may be called,) has fallen into the same blunder no less than *ten* times. Is this ignorance in Platanus, or malice prepense?

In relation to Devon cows, there is either a wilful misrepresentation, or gross ignorance displayed. Platanus makes the Manual read, "The author puts them down as *no* milkers, and consequently in their high blood, unfit for the dairy." Now if you ever buy one of these books, (for they are made to sell!) you will find it to read thus—"But for the dairy the pure Devon can boast but few excellencies; the principal are their hardiness and the *richness* of their milk. Yet some crosses with our native breeds have produced the best of milkers, both by quality and quantity. Undoubtedly dairymen located in cold, elevated, and less fertile regions, will find this race of cows, or judicious grades of natives and Devons, a more profitable stock than the Short-horns." How much more magnanimous it would be in a reviewer to have said nothing about this matter, or else given his readers a short extract, which would give all a just idea of the subject.

Of Devons for the dairy, Youatt says, page 20—"for the Dairy, the North Devons must be acknowledged to be inferior to several other breeds. Their milk is good, and yields more than an average proportion of cream and butter, but it is deficient in quantity. There are those, however, and no mean judges, who deny this, and select the North Devons even for the Dairy." How much does this differ in import from the paragraph quoted from the "Manual," and who can be expected to be a better judge in this matter than Youatt?

From what is said about *breeding* for the dairy, the readers of Platanus would get an idea that the introduction of Short-horn blood, by the use of such bulls with the native cows, was entirely overlooked or discarded by the author of the Manual. The fact is, more than half the chapter devoted to this subject, is upon the very subject of recommending such crosses, containing many evidences, both from American and European dairymen, in favor of Short-horn grade heifers for the dairy. Yet our reviewer has argued the subject as though it was an idea entirely new, both to the author and readers of the review. What can be more unjust in a reviewer, than a course like this? One short extract may serve to convince the reader of Platanus' implied libel. He speaks wisely of the pedigree of the "Creampots." What says the Manual on the same subject, page 37—"There can be no doubt that Cœlebs, a grandson of Mr. Colling's bull Comet, caused a great improvement in the stock of Massachusetts, and other sections, where his progeny

were introduced. The variety to which Col. JAKES gives the name of the "Creampot breed," originated from a cross with Coelebs, with two remarkable cows selected from what is called the native stock of the country." Did Platanus borrow his favorite idea from the book he so cordially condemns, or has he Short-horn bulls to sell?

Next, the book-maker is very politely supposed not to appreciate the importance of something that Johnston, Sprengel, or somebody else, has written on the subject of milk, &c., because, forsooth, it was not all put into the book!

Chapter VIII. he says "is all very well," &c. When I came to this, it did appear as though Platanus was getting better natured, but, alas! the "poetry" quoted, offended his taste, and the next two chapters are attacked with a vengeance.

He says these are made up of extracts, "chiefly from the New-York State Agricultural Society," and adds, "although a considerable amount of detached information is given, it is not of a kind to instruct dairymen in the detail, or in the successful prosecution of his business." It is true that these two chapters contain copious extracts from this very reliable source, but it is not true that they are made up of extracts from any one or more sources. On the contrary, such practical suggestions are interspersed as long observation has shown necessary to the successful manufacture of cheese and butter. What a pity it is though, that the State Society have spent so much time and money, to disseminate information, so worthless to the American dairyman?

But seriously, who is best prepared to judge of the character and merits of this part of the "manual," Platanus, or practical dairymen of unquestionable skill in their business? Hear what ALONZO L. FISH, Esq., of Litchfield, Herkimer co., says of it:—"I am convinced from a perusal of Mr. Evans' work, that the special aim of the author is to give practical value to its contents, and well has he succeeded in his object. There are many articles in the work, each of which is of far more value to the dairyman or grazier, than the price of the work, and no family that has the use of one cow, should be without one. ALONZO L. FISH. *Litchfield, Sept. 8, 1851.*"

Mr. FISH is too well known, both at home and abroad, as a successful dairyman, to require any comments on his opinions.

Here is the opinion of ABRAHAM HALL, Esq., of Floyd, Oneida co., well and widely known as a dairyman:

"From an examination of Mr. Evans' work on cheese making, &c., I firmly believe it to be a valuable treatise, giving information in every particular, so that a person scarcely can fail of making a good cheese who studies it attentively. Likewise some valuable advice as to selecting and raising cows for the dairy, diseases, &c. ABRAHAM HALL. *Floyd, Oct. 4, 1851.*"

The extracts from Youatt on diseases, our reviewer would prefer to leave in the English book. So would the book-maker, if it were accessible to the American dairymen generally; but as it is not, except at an exorbitant price, it was thought advisable by dairymen and others to devote a little space to diseases.

The apologies at the close are as well appreciated as the ability of the book-maker will permit.

The work is sold by agents who will find it a ready sale; a few more active responsible agents will be employed on favorable terms; address the author at Whitesboro, Oneida co., N. Y. GURDON EVANS.

**DRIED FRUIT.**—Horace Greely, in his letters from Paris, expresses the opinion that nicely prepared dried peaches would find a ready sale in London and other markets, if pains were taken to introduce the article to public notice. May we not reasonably believe that an enormous business is yet to open to this country, in the form of the culture and skilful drying the very best fruits for exportation, their weight being thus so greatly reduced as to render the cost of transportation to a comparatively small sum?

### Necessity for Ventilation.

**EDS. CULTIVATOR.**—The proper ventilation of dwelling houses is, I think, too generally regarded with little attention; and from reading the recommendation of your correspondent, I determined to state a few facts on the subject.

"A person inhales 300 cubic feet of air in 24 hours. The inhaled air should contain one-fifth oxygen. At every inhalation a portion of the oxygen penetrates the vascular membrane (of the lungs,) and unites with the blood, which, at the same time, emits a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, which unfits the air to be respired a second time.

"There is passing from the skin and the lungs, more than two pounds of waste matter in 24 hours. This is diffused through the air in the room, and if this impure air be not changed, it will be inhaled into the lungs.

"Let the air become vitiated, whether from the abstraction of oxygen, an excess of carbonic acid gas, or the exhalations of the lungs and skin, and it will have a deleterious effect on the system, by rendering the circulating fluid, (blood,) impure. For this reason, in workshops, churches, and dwelling-houses, pure air should be admitted freely and constantly, and the impure and vitiated air permitted to escape. This is of more importance than the warming of houses. We can compensate for the deficiency of a stove, by an extra garment, or an increased quantity of food; but neither garment, exercise nor food, will compensate for pure air.

"Above all, the sleeping rooms should be so ventilated that the air in the morning will be as pure as when retiring to rest in the evening. Ventilation of the room would prevent morning headaches, and the want of appetite, so common to the feeble.

"Every room should be so constructed that pure air can be admitted freely, as impure air tends to weaken and destroy the system. The impure air of sleeping-rooms is probably more ruinous than intemperance. Look around the country, and those who are most exposed, who live in huts but little superior to the sheds that shelter the farmer's flocks, are found to be most healthy and robust."

I have extracted thus largely from CALVIN CUTTER, M. D., because he is authority of so high character, that no one can gainsay.

What shall we then say to our friend J.'s, and all similar plans, for shutting out heaven's choicest blessing from our homes.

Nature has built a fire in our own bosoms sufficient to keep us "warm and comfortable," if we do not stifle it. Oxygen is the supporter of combustion; and when we inhale pure air, the same chemical process is going on in our lungs, that is taking place in a stove to generate heat. And farther, the same oxygen from the air which unites with the blood, thus generating heat, is carried by the blood to every point of the system, uniting again with other materials, to form the various tissues of the body, thus creating heat at every point.

The man that passes half of the time in exercise in the open air, may, perhaps, endure such comfort; but how can we expect women and children to live in hot and vitiated air. All know that warm air becomes rarified, so that the woman whose chest is contracted to two-thirds, or one-half its natural size, will receive but a small share of the oxygen nature has intended for her use. J. L. POPE. *Manlius, March 28, 1852.*

DEAN SWIFT said with much truth, "It is useless to attempt to reason a man out of a thing he never was reasoned into." The best argument will be thrown away upon a fool.



### Stretching Wire Fence.

We have, for more than ten years, experimented with wire fences. Some of the experiments were failures, and a few were successful. A difference of opinion exists as to their real value; and like everything else which has not been fully submitted to the test of experience, this difference will continue for some years to come, till extensive actual trial shall decide the point for all. Our object is not, at present, to discuss this matter, but merely to explain the best modes of stretching the wires, as on this depends essentially the success of the fence, and many have found much difficulty in this respect.

The general practice now is, to set and brace firmly, two large posts, some hundreds of feet asunder, between which the wires are tightly drawn, the smaller intermediate posts serving only to keep them in their proper position. The first thing, therefore, is to secure one end of each wire to the first post. This we have found most easily and perfectly effected, as follows: Bore holes through the posts at the several heights required for the wire, and in the direction they are to pass, these holes being about twice the diameter of the wire. Next procure a strong wooden rod, about an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, with a length equal to the height of the fence. Pass each end of the wire through the post, and then bend the end into a loop, like that shown in Fig. 1. Next pass the rod through each loop, and bringing it up vertically to the side of the post, let the wires be forcibly drawn against it. In this way each end passes round the rod, and then returns through the post, Fig. 2. It will thus sustain any required degree of tension.

The other ends are to be passed through holes in the other large post, of just sufficient size to admit their passage, and a few of the intermediate posts placed between, to which the wires are to be

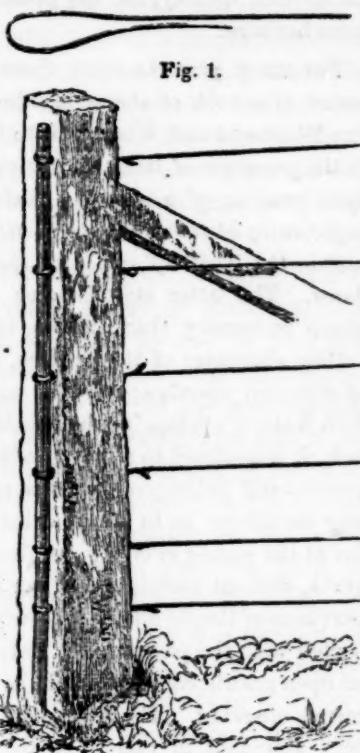


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

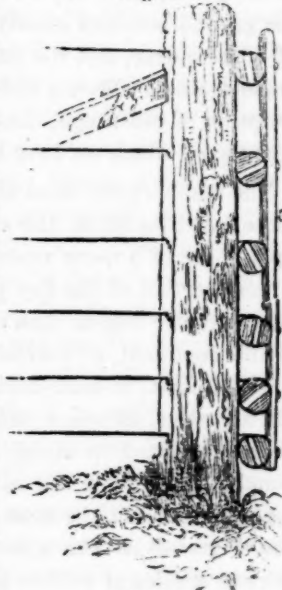


Fig. 5.

loosely stapled, and then the main process commences, of stretching them. This may be effected in two different ways, which we shall proceed to describe.

The most simple and cheap mode is, first, to saw off from a round stick, 3 or 4 inches in diameter, small pieces or rollers, about 7 or 8 inches long; and then by sawing in an inch on each side, and splitting off with an axe, to form a tenon on each of these rollers. A hole is then bored with a gimlet into their sides, and one inch of the end of the wire, bent at right angles, is driven into this hole, to prevent the wire from slipping as the roller is turned—Fig. 3. The wooden wrench, Fig. 4., is then applied to the roller, and turned till the wire is tightly drawn, when the board *a*, Fig. 5, is nailed to the roller to prevent its moving. Each is thus successively treated, till all the wires of the fence are sufficiently tightened.

A more perfect and substantial method is shown in Fig. 6, (the brace being omitted,) where two posts are placed about two inches apart, and two-inch augur holes bored through both, to receive the rollers for the wires. These rollers are made of pieces two inches square, (*a*) dressed round, with a small portion left square at one end.—These are inserted into the augur holes, the wires attached to them by gimlet holes, and they

are turned by means of the wrench *d*, till the wires are firmly stretched. Then, while the wrench is still attached to them, each is successively driven in with an axe, till the square corners prevent them from turning. The wires may be easily, and at any time, slackened or made tight, by driving these pin rollers back again, and applying the wrench. The expansion and contraction, between the severest cold of winter, and the greatest heat of summer, is about one inch in a hundred feet.

One great cause of failure in wire fences, is poor wire. We have found that a smart animal could not break the best No. 7 telegraph annealed wire, while one three times as large, of poorer materials, was snapped like burnt flax, by a bullock dashing against it.

**HEN-ROOSTS IN CONNECTION WITH HORSE-STABLES.**—The practice of allowing fowls to roost in the same apartment with horses, though followed by some farmers, out to be discountenanced. ALBERT TODD, of Smithfield, R. I., states in the *Rural New-Yorker*, that he had a horse become covered with "hen-lice" from fowls roosting near the stall. The animal was seriously injured before the cause of the trouble was ascertained. He rubbed out his main and tail, and was continually biting himself, to obtain relief from the irritation which the vermin produced. The lice may be killed by tobacco water, sulphur, or oil.

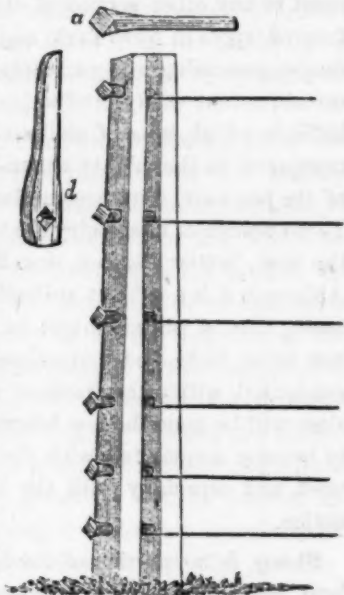


Fig. 6.

### Sheep Husbandry on the Prairies.

*Can Sheep Husbandry be successfully and profitably prosecuted, on the Prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and the bordering States and Territories?*

EDS. CULTIVATOR—So little has yet been successfully done on the western prairies, in the production of wool, that the discussion of the subject through the columns of the Cultivator, might doubtless be interesting and profitable to many of its readers. It certainly does not require the power of prophecy, to determine the ultimate destiny of the west. As an agricultural country the upper Mississippi valley must shortly stand at the head of all other portions of the Union, if quality, quantity, and cheapness of production, be the standard for deciding this matter. This may be said without disparagement to any other section of the country, and the most favored spots in New-York and Ohio; although beyond doubt, possessing many advantages and charms, and to a certain extent vastly productive in everything that would indicate a high state of civilization and power; yet when compared to the mighty natural elements of production of the far west, they become immeasurably insignificant! To no branch of husbandry are the high rolling prairies of the west, better adapted than for the grazing of sheep. Although it is a subject so fertile in interest and importance, that a volume might be written upon it, yet the few ideas, facts, and deductions therefrom, that may be condensed within the limits of two pages of this magazine, will be none the less interesting to those who desire to become acquainted with the natural resources of the west, and especially with the interesting subject under notice.

Sheep, in no portion of the hilly regions of New England, uniformly enjoy better health, nor produce a finer, stronger, and fairer sample of wool, than on the dry rolling prairies of Illinois and Iowa. The comparative cost of production, may be somewhat conjectured, from the relative cost of land, the character of the herbage, and the facilities for transporting the article to market. The most extensive sheep ranges east of the Alleghany Mountains, are valued at from \$20 to \$40 per acre; and the natural herbage on this expensive land, in an average of seasons, will not sustain more than five sheep per acre, in a good healthy condition. This is by far too high an estimate, but for argument sake it will be allowed. If the artificial grasses be cultivated, and gypsum and other stimulating manures be employed, seven full grown sheep per acre, may be carried through the spring, summer, and autumn seasons, by having small enclosures, and frequently changing the flocks from one field to another. Neither of these results can be attained on any other than the very best quantity of land, and will require very careful attention on the part of the owner or manager of the flock. With the present extraordinary high prices, no branch of farming pays so well, on moderately high priced land, as wool and mutton. It is not probable that those prices can long be sustained, neither, on the other hand, need there be anticipated a ruinous depression in the wool markets of the union, from the fact that the demand will increase with the increased production of the article. It may be well, however, for the farmers, who

are directly interested in this business, to keep well posted up on the great leading features, which in future years will govern the American wool markets.

As an hypothesis to base a few arguments and conclusions, we shall suppose a point below which the eastern wool grower could not reach, without entailing loss and ruin. This standard need not be lower than 25 cents per pound for fine wool, and 20 cents per pound for the long coarse staples. Admitting this position, we shall presently prove that those prices will afford as high a profit to the prairie farmer as is now obtained for wool, by those who employ high priced lands, and that too of an inferior quality, for the production of a rich indigenous herbage.

For many years to come there is no necessity for the owner of a flock of sheep, in either Illinois, Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin, to invest a cent of money in the purchase of lands for the pasturage of sheep. The open prairie, of a suitable quality for the business, is sufficiently abundant to stock all the sheep in the union, within the limits of either of the states of Illinois and Iowa. The latter state is more especially adapted for sheep husbandry than Illinois, on account of the high rolling character of the prairies, and the total absence of swamps, marshes, and low unproductive wet lands. This feature applies to the whole state, whereas in Illinois, it is confined to about one-third of its area. The argument still holds good, that the entire flocks of the union may be driven on to the prairies with impunity, and be fed at the public crib, for an almost indefinite period of years, without costing a cent per head, excepting the supervision of the shepherd. A very important feature connected with the pasturage of extensive flocks of sheep on an open prairie country, might be overlooked by a merely casual observer. The coarse natural grasses which are very abundant in variety, as the land becomes closely pastured, give way for those of a finer and more delicate quality, and the sheep selecting the finer kinds in preference, head this species of herbage down so close, that it constantly thickens on the surface of the ground, and thus crowds out and destroys the coarser and rejected varieties. By this process and other influences favoring the eradication of the wild and coarse grasses, such as mowing for prairie hay and burning the surface by fires, the ground becomes closely matted with a rank growth of white clover, and the finest qualities of May and June grasses, which afford a richer and more appropriate description of pasturage, than can be met with in any other country of which we have knowledge.

The white clover does not appear to be so natural to those localities where the subsoil is loose and sandy, as upon those of a more retentive nature; but by far the largest portion of the dry prairies favor its growth to a much greater degree than the soil of any other portion of this continent, with which we have become acquainted; and this plant, in connection with several other domesticated grasses, affords a rich and abundant pasturage, especially adapted for sheep, such as no where else can be found. Aside from the natural tendency of the soil for the production of the most delicate and nutritious varieties of grasses, it has a never failing supply of the numerous species of prairie grasses which all more or less



appropriate for the grazing of sheep. The grass that springs up directly after the burning of the prairies, is preferred above all others by stock of all kinds, and even a young tender growth of timothy and herdsgrass would be rejected by all kinds of domestic animals, and the prairie grass would be eaten in preference. This is precisely the case in the spring and early summer months, and so passionately fond are sheep and other stock of the coarse prairie herbage, that large plots of ground completely covered with herds grass have been known to remain untouched by stock, during the whole of the early part of summer, and the wild grasses immediately adjoining them have been closely grazed by the animals roaming at will over the prairies. It is proper, however, to add that by the months of July and August, the herds grass is preferred, and by the setting in of winter it becomes closely eaten to the ground, unless fires had been allowed to pass over the prairies, in the early part of autumn, in which case the young prairie grass would be again preferred.

Where sheep husbandry is engaged in on an extensive scale, there are many things deserving attention; and those who may attempt it, would do well to give the whole matter a minute examination before making a heavy expenditure of this kind. So far as the pasturage of sheep is concerned their need be no misapprehensions on that score. The sheep will get uncommonly fat, so much so that whole flocks will be fit for market, by the month of November, and that too by grazing upon the open prairies. But when the business of wintering them is duly considered, a serious drawback upon the profits of the operation is presented. Prairie hay is at the best, a very doubtful description of provender to successfully carry a flock of sheep through an Illinois or Iowa winter. The article itself is too barren in saccharine and mucilaginous matter, to be an appropriate food for wintering sheep; and besides its natural coarse and harsh character adapts it better for the wintering of horses and horned cattle, than for the more delicately formed sheep. In short no one need attempt wintering sheep on prairie hay alone, and it would be decidedly preferable to reject it entirely, and provide a quality of winter provender suited to the wants and habits of those animals.

Well cured timothy, red clover, and herdsgrass hay, are among the cheapest articles that can be provided for the wintering of sheep. Two tons per acre may to a certainty be obtained of either of those grasses, in an average of seasons, and by good management, three tons per acre will more frequently be had than a less quantity. Mowing machines of the most perfect and reliable character may be had for \$150, that will mow grass in as perfect a manner as can be done by the common scythe, and at one third the cost; which in connection with the use of a revolving horse rake, and also the cheapness of the land, will reduce the actual cost of the hay so low, that the expense of wintering the sheep, after all, will be nominal, compared with the cost in the New England states. Where clover culture is adopted to any considerable extent, a very abundant supply of wholesome winter food for sheep may be had, by allowing the whole of the second crop to remain on the ground undisturbed by stock, commencing with the month of August and end-

ing with October. During those three months a full average crop will cover the ground, and during the periods that the surface of the land is either frozen or dry, the flocks may roam at pleasure over the clover fields, and the additional food they will require will be merely nominal, and the actual cost of such pasturage will be made good, by the superior condition the land will be in for the succeeding crop. Hay and winter pasturage combined, even under the most favorable circumstances, are not sufficient to carry sheep through a four month winter in as good condition, as they were in autumn; and nothing short of this result should satisfy a provident husbandman. The cultivation of oats and root crops, may be economically prosecuted in a prairie country, in connection with the rearing and feeding of sheep; and no one should attempt the business, unless he be well prepared to provide his flocks with a liberal supply of water, food and shelter, to protect them from the chilly blasts of winds, rain, and snow storms that frequently occur on an unprotected prairie country.

A mere casual observer can form no conception of the capacity of the great western prairies, for the rearing and feeding of sheep, and all other domestic animals. It requires a personal inspection, and a free and liberal intercourse with the practical farmers, and a careful inspection of their flocks, and their modes of managing them, to determine correctly of the applicability of the country for this or any other pursuit. The unimproved soil suited for the purpose is so abundant that it would be unwise to purchase it for summer ranges for sheep, but for wintering the flocks provision must be made from the uncultivated enclosed grounds. At the head of all the large streams, small spring streams, are abundant and the land invariably in those sections lies high and dry possessing a soil of some eighteen inches in depth, that cannot be surpassed for the production of rich herbage, either natural or artificial. W. G. EDMUNDSON. Keokuk, Iowa.

#### Errors in Practice.

Messrs. Editors—In the last Cultivator, is a letter from Prof. J. P. Norton, relating to the manner in which cattle are wintered in some of the towns in this valley, and I am not disposed to contradict a single word he has said; this unfarmer-like course has always been practiced by some who are called large farmers in this vicinity. A portion of the present farming population, and their ancestors before them, have forever acted upon the principle of the man who carried the stone to mill in one end of the bag, to balance the grist across his horse's back, viz: "it was right, for his father had always done so," and this principle is remarkably prevalent throughout New-England; and nowhere is it more visible than at New-Haven, directly under the eye of Prof. N. himself, and still unnoticed by him. In the days of the revolutionary war, it was probably good economy for the farmers along the sea-board to obtain salt hay for their cattle; but now, when salt itself, is bought at thirty to forty cents per bushel, the farmers still adhere to that old and expensive practice. They all admit that the hay without the salt is almost valueless. Will Professor N. please call the attention of his neighboring farmers to this matter. A SUBSCRIBER. Valley of the Housatonic River, April 12, 1852.



S. P. Chapman's Short-horn Bull "Halton,"

Awarded the first prize by the New-York State Agricultural Society, at Rochester, in 1851, in Class of "Foreign Stock,"

being then owned and exhibited by the Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, Waterdown C. W.

**Mr. Chapman's Bull Halton.**

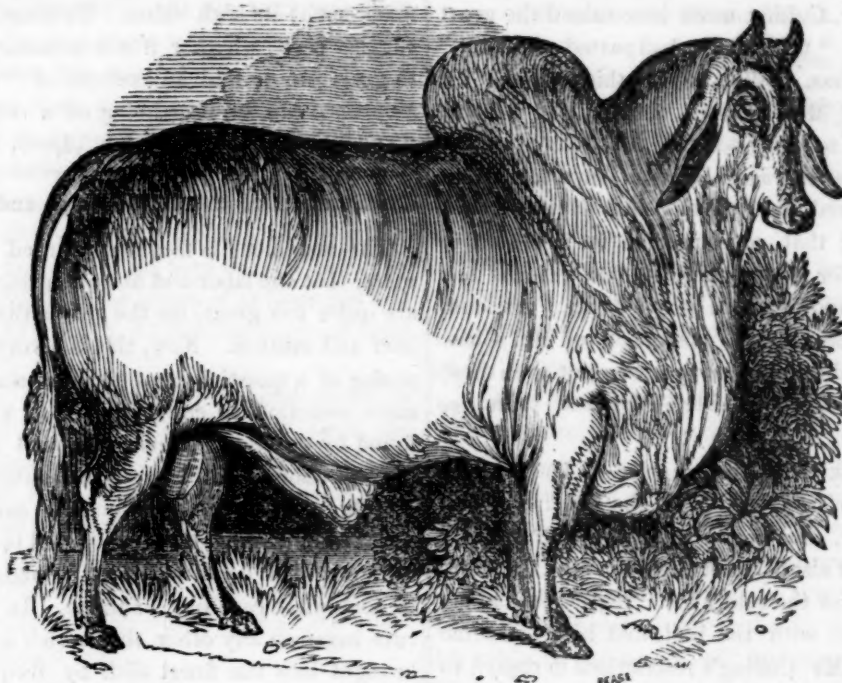
L. TUCKER, Esq.—In presenting you and your readers with a portrait of "Halton," allow me to give also his pedigree.

His color is a beautiful red roan. He was bred by

GEO. VAIL Esq., of Troy, N. Y.; calved the 20th August, 1847; got by Meteor, 104\*—dam [Lady Barring-

\* Meteor was awarded the first prize at the fair of the American Institute in 1843, as the *best bull of any age*. In 1844, he was awarded the first prize by the New-York State Agricultural Society, as the *best bull of any breed*; and also the first prize as the best Durham bull. He also won at the Rensselaer county fair.





Nagore Bull.

This belongs to the bumped or zebu division of the ox tribe. It is a native of the southern part of Asia. The Bulls are very active—are broken to harness, and are ri-

den like horses. It is said they will travel sixty miles a day, with a man on their back. A few, as objects of curiosity, have been introduced into this country, and shown in menageries.

ton III\*] by Cleveland Lad, (3.407)—grand dam [Lady Barrington II] by Belvidere, (1.706)—gr. g. d. [Lady Barrington] by a son of Mr. Mason's Herdman, (304)—gr. gr. g. d. [Young Alicia] by Wonderful, (700)—gr. gr. gr. g. d. [Old Alicia] by Alfred, (23)—gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Young Favorite, son of Favorite, (252.)

Meteor, the sire of Halton, was by Duke of Wellington, 55. (3.654;) dam [Duchess] by Mr. Bates' celebrated prize bull, Duke of Northumberland, (1,940,) &c. &c.

Lady Barrington III, Duchess, and Duke of Wellington, 55, (3.654) were bred by the late Thomas Bates Esq., of Kirkleavington, Yorkshire, England, and imported by Mr. Vail. It will be seen, therefore, that Halton is descended *directly* from the justly celebrated Bates stock.

Speaking of the Barrington family, Mr. Robert Bell, the friend and tenant of the late Thomas Bates, Esq., remarks,—“I have no hesitation in saying that there is not a better tribe of cattle in England than the Barringtons. I have had several applications for the old cow, [Lady Barrington,] lately, although she is 16 or 17 years old; but I would not sell her, intending to keep her as long as she will breed. \* \* I have now a heifer, from a daughter of your Lady Barrington III, by 4th Duke of York, [the sire of Mr. Vail's imported heifer “Yarm Lass,” S. P. C.,] not yet a year old, for which I would not take less than 100 guineas, (\$500.) The *reason* why I think so much of the Barringtons is, *they have plenty of hair, are good handlers, and most excellent milkers*, qualities that many Short-horns do not possess.” Mr. Vail, in a letter to me of the 19th August, 1851, follows this extract by saying, “I have now four cows and heifers of this tribe. My three which give milk, *are all good*

\* Lady Barrington III, won the first prize at the show of the New-York State Agricultural Society, held at Auburn in 1846, and the first prize at the Rensselaer county fair same year.

*milkers*, which corresponds with what Mr. Bell says about this family of Short-horns.” Very respectfully yours, S. P. CHAPMAN. *Mt. Pleasant Farm, Clockville, Madison co., N. Y., May, 1852.*

#### Reviewer Reviewed.

A review, by “Platanus,” of Mr. Evan's *Dairy Manual*, appeared in *The Cultivator* for April. It is not my intention to defend Mr. Evans' book, but whatever are its errors, they cannot be corrected by opposing them with others. Neither have I any disposition to revive a controversy in regard to the origin of certain stocks of cattle, but lest some of the statements in the review alluded to, should be deemed unanswerable, I offer a few remarks.

1. It is said in there view, that the bull Hubback was, “according to the best investigation, a thorough-bred Short-horn.”

It is well known that there was formerly much discussion in regard to the blood of this animal, and that it has been left in doubt by persons who have had the best opportunities to obtain information on the subject. It is true that *forty-five years* after Hubback was produced, a pedigree was obtained for him, which was placed in the Herd-Book. Admitting, for the present, that the pedigree is correct, it does not prove that Hubback was a “thorough-bred Short-horn.” It shows that he was derived in part from the stocks of Sir James Penniman and Sir Wm. St. Quintin, and there is plenty of evidence that these were not deemed pure Short-horns,—they having been mixed, more or less, with Norman blood. Even Ambrose Stevens,—to whom the writer of the review will not, probably, object as authority,—has said (at least by implication) that those stocks came from Normandy! (See his article on the “history” of Short-horns, in the *Trans. of the N. Y. State Ag. Soc.*, 1849.)

2. It is said "Mr. Colling never ascertained the great value" of Hubback "till after he had parted with him."

It appears that Chas. Colling bought this animal of his brother Robert and Mr. Waistell, they having become joint owners of him not long before. Mr. John Hutchinson, in a letter to the *Farmer's Journal*, says Mr. Robt. Colling had "declared his opinion" that Hubback was not a good bull and that, consequently, he was sold to Mr. Chas. Colling for eight guineas—two guineas less than Messrs. R. C. and Waistell gave for him. As soon, however, as he came into the possession of Mr. Chas. Colling he was not allowed to serve cows—not even those of his former owner, Mr. Waistell—for less than five guineas each.

Mr. Youatt, speaking of the transfer of Hubback to Chas. Colling,—who, he says, "with the quick eye of an experienced breeder, saw the value of the little beast,"—states that Mr. Waistell expressed to him, in 1832, (forty-nine years after the sale,) his "regret" at having been induced to part with the bull, and his "extreme disappointment" at Mr. Colling's restrictions in regard to his services.

From this evidence, is it not obvious to every unprejudiced mind, that Chas. Colling appreciated, more highly than did any other person, the value of this bull, and that he designed the exclusive use of him to his own herd, till he had secured, to the degree he wished, certain peculiar properties which he saw the animal possessed?

3. The reviewer says—"as to originating the 'improved' Short-horns, Chas. Colling had nothing more to do with it than the man in the moon."

What is claimed for Mr. Colling is, that he originated improvement in the Short-horns, and this I understand it is intended to deny, in the above quotation. It is obvious that this is a fair construction, because it is said in the same connection, that Mr. Colling bought as good cows as he ever bred, and that his "chief merit" was "making the Short-horns famous."

Rev. Henry Berry, in a pamphlet entitled *History and Pretensions of Improved Short-horns*, published in 1824, states that in 1810, a piece of plate was presented to Mr. Colling, with this inscription: "To CHARLES COLLING, the Great Improver of the Short-Horned Breed of Cattle," &c. This inscription, Mr. Berry says, was "signed by fifty of the most eminent breeders in the North."

These "most eminent breeders" were, it will be remembered, eye-witnesses of Mr. Colling's efforts, and their testimony will be received by reasonable people, as entitled to credit,—notwithstanding it may be asserted by some who are, perhaps, specially under lunar influence, that the "man in the moon" did as much in improving the Short-horns as Charles Colling!

4. The reviewer says Col. Jaques' "Cream-pot" cows were nothing more than "every breeder" of grade Short-horns "has produced by the score," and that they are only an example of "what boasting and assurance can do, in palming off a very common thing upon such as know no better."

Whatever was the motive in making these statements, they will have no effect to injure Col. Jaques' stock, with persons who know by experience (and there are

many such) its high value. To some, the question may suggest itself, whether it was necessary for the reviewer to go so far to find an example of "what boasting and assurance can do, in palming off a very common thing?"  
SANFORD HOWARD. Boston, April, 1852.

#### Cultivation of the Ruta Baga and Belgian Carrot.

The argument is frequently urged on the part of farmers, that the labor and attention required for root crops are quite too great, for the prices that are obtained for beef and mutton. Now, this is a very easy mode of disposing of a question, that requires something more than mere assertion to convince a man who has repeatedly found by practical experiments, that no branch of farming will afford a better profit than either ruta бага or field carrots, when grown upon suitable soil, and subjected to a careful system of culture adapted to those crops. What these peculiar conditions are, it might not be improper to somewhat carefully examine. It is useless to plant ruta bagas on any other than a rich soil, which has been brought into the finest tilth by frequent plowings and harrowings; and to secure a speedy growth of plants, well fermented barn-yard and stable manure should be applied at the rate of twenty-five two horse wagon loads per acre. The manure should be plowed under, the ground then should be harrowed, and the next thing to be done is the forming of the drills with a plow, which should be two feet apart from center to center. The seed should be sown with a drilling machine, to be constructed peculiarly for the crop, and at least one and a half pounds per acre of seed should be sown, in all locations where the turnep fly is abundant, and is liable to be very destructive on the plants, and where these, or other equally baneful insects do not prevail, one half of the above quantity of seed will be sufficient. As soon as the plants put forth four leaves, an expanding and contracting steel tooth cultivator should be passed through the rows levelling down the drills, and so set that the teeth will work close to the plants without destroying any of them. The hand hoe then must be used to cut out the weeds and partially thin the plants. A shovel plow must then be used, and by passing it down between each row, the drills will be brought back to their original shape, and fine fresh soil thrown up close to the young turneps. In the course of three weeks, weeds will again make their appearance, and to destroy them, the steel tooth expanding cultivator must be used as before, followed by another hand hoeing and thinning, and the shovel plow may be used the second time to form the drills. This may be repeated the third time, with advantage in some cases, but ordinarily twice will secure, on moderately suitable soil, from 600 to 800 bushels of ruta bagas per acre. The period for sowing very naturally differs, depending much on the latitude, but as a general thing the month of June is the most suitable, commencing the first of the month in high northern latitudes, and ending the last, in latitude forty, which is as low as the plant can be profitable grown, in consequence of its liability to form a great top and small roots much south of this parallel. We have repeatedly given out our ruta бага crop to be hand and horse hoed by the season at five dollars per acre, including three dressings and thin-



nings in the manner described. As the work was done by experienced hands, good wages were made, but uninitiated hands undertaking the management of the turnep crop, and conducting their operations upon a scale that would secure a full crop, would require seven or eight dollars per acre inclusive of board. This item of expense of course does not include plowing, manuring, harrowing, forming drills, seed and seeding, all of which added would bring the cost of an acre of ruta bagas up to twenty dollars, and affording a crop of at least 600 and possibly 1,000 bushels, worth, for feeding stock, at least 12½ cents per bushel.

The management of land for the Belgian carrot, is very similar to what is required for the ruta бага, the former requiring, however, a much deeper and finer soil, and the plants in the rows need not be thinned quite so wide, but in all other respects the treatment may be the same. The carrot will answer for a more southerly latitude, and the young plants are very seldom damaged by insects. It also yields a heavier return, and a 1,000 bushels per acre is a common crop.

#### Whatever you Do, Do Well.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—As in a moral point of view, it is useful to have "seasons of reflection,"—reviewing the events of the past, and inferring their effects on the future—so in agriculture, it is useful to "compare notes," to interchange sentiments and practices, and from events, and sentiments, and practices already realized, to "lay our plans," regulate our operations, and infer their results for the future.

Now it is an axiom, which may be considered universal in all industrial pursuits, that whatever is done at all, should be "*well done*;" and permit me to add, that in farming, whatever crops are raised, should be "*good crops*,"—that whatever animals are bred, should be "*well bred*,"—whatever animals are fed, should be "*well fed*," and whatever is seeded, should be "*fully seeded*." Whether the cereal grains or grasses be sown, the ground should be fully occupied with the young plants. "He who sows sparingly shall reap sparingly, and he who sows bountifully, shall reap bountifully," are declarations as true as they are ancient, and should be, especially in seed time, in every husbandman's mouth. Good land, in ordinary cultivation, is *bound* to be occupied, and if we do not occupy with good seed, nature will most assuredly occupy with weeds. There is surely something ennobling, morally elevating, in liberal, enlightened, and successful farming.

If a man would succeed in cultivating the soil, he *must* not be niggardly, but must lay out freely for labor, for manure, for good and durable implements, convenient and *permanent* fixtures, and though mentioned last, *not* least, good and plentiful *agricultural reading*.

It is important, however, sedulously to guard against extravagance and waste, as well as penuriousness; the most scrupulous and *exact* economy should pervade every department; nothing neglected or suffered to run to waste—and a general appearance of order and harmony should give unity and beauty to the whole. C. R. SMITH. *Solon, Cuyahoga, Ohio, Jan. 2, 1852.*

#### Action and Re-action in Farming.

(ORIGINAL HINTS.)

Never keep animals on short allowance—if you starve them, they will surely starve you.

Although in draining land thoroughly, your purse may be drained, yet the full crops that follow will soon fill it again.

Trying to farm without capital, is like trying to run a locomotive without fuel. Money and wood must both be consumed, if they are to move the machine of the farm, or of the rail.

Always give the soil the first meal. If this is well fed with manure, it will feed all else; plants, animals, and man.

If you wish to give an energetic movement to all your farm machinery, and keep its hundred wheels in rotation, be sure not to be without a good rotation of crops.

If you allow your animals to shiver, your fortune will be shivered in consequence; that is, the farmer who leaves his cattle to the winds, will find his profits also given to the winds.

Heavy carrot crops for cattle, will soon return carats of gold.

Did you ever hear the musical notes of a starving herd of hogs? Extinguish by food those notes speedily, if you would avoid even more annoying notes after pay-day has passed.

Learn as much as possible the experience of the skilful; the man who depends on teaching himself will be likely to receive very poor lessons,—or, as Dr. Franklin has it, he will find "he has a fool for his master."

Fences operate in two ways—if good they are a defence, if poor an offence.

Many a farmer, by too sparingly seeding his new meadows, has had to cede his whole farm.

Every farmer should see daily every animal he has, and inspect its condition. Weekly visits, as with some, soon result in weakly animals.

The man who provides well sheltered cotes for his sheep in winter, will soon find plenty of coats for his own back.

A good housewife should not be a person of "one idea," but should be equally familiar with the flower garden and flour barrel; and though her lesson should be to lessen expense, yet the scent of a fine rose should not be less valued than the cent in the till. She will doubtless prefer a yard of shrubbery, to a yard of satin. If her husband is a skilful sower of grain, she is equally skilful as a sewer of garments; he keeps his hoes bright by use; she keeps the hose of the whole family in order.

"Manure is money," and "short paper" is like a short plant;—a note at bank matures by falling due,—an oat in the field also matures by falling dew—but they will be found in both cases shorter than wanted, unless the fiscal bank and the bank of earth both receive timely deposits.

To abuse animals by starving them, is as base, as the hope of gaining by it is baseless.

INCREASE IN ORNAMENTAL PLANTING.—The *Horticulturist* informs us that 250,000 ornamental trees have been planted in private grounds in and about Newport, R. I., within the last six years.

### Trial of Agricultural Machines,

AT GENEVA, JULY, 1852.

Great difficulty having been found in deciding upon the merits of reaping, mowing, threshing, and other farm machines, at our State Fairs, owing to inability to test them effectually, the Executive Committee of the *N. Y. State Ag. Society* this year resolved greatly to enlarge their premiums, and to appoint a meeting, during the ensuing harvest, for the thorough trial of all such machines and implements.

Several farms having been offered, with the crops and grounds necessary for the purpose, a committee was appointed to examine the several locations, upon whose report, made to the Board at a meeting held at Utica on the 6th of May, it was decided that the trial should be held on the farm of HORACE D. BENNETT, *Geneva*—a farm every way admirably adapted for the purpose, having on it forty acres of wheat, forty of barley, and oats, grass and fallow land in abundance. The time for the trial, owing to the backwardness of the season, has not yet been definitely fixed. It will, however, take place between the 10th and 25th July—a few days earlier or later as the case may be—depending upon the maturity of the wheat crop.

We look upon this measure as one of great importance, and we doubt not the occasion will draw together a large number of visitors to witness this interesting trial of the skill and ingenuity of our inventors and mechanics.

We annex a list of the Premiums offered, and the Judges by whom they are to be awarded:

#### JUDGES.

John Delafield, Seneca Co.	Sanford Howard, Boston, Mass.
Anthony Van Bergen, Greene.	B. B. Kirtland, Rensselaer co.
Jonathan Edgcomb, Orleans.	John Mallory, Yates.
Ransom Harmon, Monroe.	A. J. Heermance, Dutchess.
J. Stanton Gould, Columbia.	J. E. Holmes, Holyoke, Mass.

#### PREMIUMS.

Best Grain Reaper,.....	Diploma and	\$50
2d do .....		30
3d do .....		20
Best Mowing Machine,.....	Diploma and	50
2d do .....		30
3d do .....		20
Best Steam Engine for farm purpose, to be so constructed as to be moveable readily to any part of the farm,.....	Diploma and	30
2d do .....		20
3d do .....		10
Best Gauged Grain Drill,.....	Diploma and	25
2d do .....		15
3d do .....		10
Drills may compete whether arranged for depositing manure or not.		
Best Horse Power for general purposes, on the sweep or lever principle,.....	Diploma and	\$25
2d do .....		15
3d do .....		10
Best Horse Power, on endless chain or railroad principle,.....	Diploma and	25
2d do .....		10
3d do .....		15
Best Iron Horse Power,.....	Diploma and	25
2d do .....		15
3d do .....		10
Best Flax and Hemp Dressing Machine,.....	Diploma and	25
2d do .....		15
3d do .....		10
Best Thrasher, to be used with horse or steam power,.....		10
2d do .....		8
3d do .....		5
Best Seed Planter, for horse or hand power, for hills or drills,.....	Diploma and	10
2d do .....		8
3d do .....		5
Best Cultivator, for general purposes,.....	Diploma and	10
2d do .....		8
3d do .....		5
Best Broad Cast Sower,.....	Diploma and	10
2d do .....		8
3d do .....		5

### A Remarkable Cow—and Wonderful Calf.

The report of the committee on cows to the Windsor county (Vt., Agricultural Society, gives the following facts relative to a cow belonging to John L. Lovering of Hartford in that county. She is 10 years old, and has been subjected to repeated trials in different years, as to the quantity of milk and butter yielded. During 10 days early in the past summer, she gave 516 lbs. of milk, ranging from 51 to 53 lbs. per day. The milk of the last four days was made into butter, and after thorough working, weighed 10 lbs. 5 oz., or 18 lbs. per week. This experiment was very carefully made by a disinterested person, under the special direction of the committee. Similar experiments were made in previous years with very nearly the same results. The owner states that this cow has no pedigree, but he intends that her descendants shall have, some of which are young animals of great promise.

W. H. BRISTOL, of Lewiston, N. Y., gives the following account of a calf, owned by J. M. Buttery of Lewiston, in the Lockport Journal:

The calf was ten months old the 15th of last month—is of rather more than usual size for that age; stands three feet nine inches in height; measures or girths five feet one inch; measures five feet six inches from the horns to the extremity of the hips, and will probably weigh at this time (and I will reckon it low, so as to be correct,) about 400 lbs. She is a cross of the Durham and Devonshire, well formed and of beautiful appearance.

When but two months of age it was discovered she had quite an udder, and by trial, found that she gave milk. From that time to the present she has not failed to afford from one pint to a quart of as rich and flavoured milk as any good dairy cow affords, at a mess, and now it is necessary to milk her regularly twice a day. After good spring pasturage is afforded her, doubtless she will give from eight to ten quarts per day. It is, indeed, a strange "freak of nature," and is worthy of the notice of the curious and speculative.

I will take this opportunity to state to the incredulous and disbelieving, that I will pledge myself to substantiate the facts I have herein stated. I would also say, that I am well acquainted with the owner of said calf, have seen said calf milked, seen also the quantity given at a milking, know that butter was made from the cream thereof, in quantities averaging from half a pound to two pounds, and that there can be no humbug in relation to all I state.

#### To keep Bugs from Vines.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—I have tried ashes, plaster, lime, road dust and tobacco juice, with some success, but a spoiled clam, the cleanings of a wool carding machine, or a lock of wool soaked in fresh oil, placed near the root of the vine, I never knew fail—these also promote the growth of the vine. The bugs are attracted by the smell of the vine, but do not like tainted fish. PHINEAS PRATT. *Deep River, Ct.*

TO REMOVE ANTS.—A correspondent says to remove ants from any place which they infest, apply a little spirit of turpentine with a feather.

LICE ON FOWLS.—The same correspondent informs us that the following simple means will effectually prevent the attacks of this vermin. Wash the poultry house with a strong solution of tea of Red Cedar boughs, and then smoke the house with cedar wood.



**Horticultural Items.**

**LIQUID MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.**—A correspondent of Moore's New-Yorker, strongly recommends from his own experience, the application of the liquid portions of manure, (which are commonly wasted,) to fruit trees, more especially in very dry weather, and to those which have begun to be injured by drouth. He digs a cavity round the tree, pours in the odorous liquid, and immediately replaces the earth. "An extraordinary growth immediately commences, and shoots are forced out in a few weeks truly astonishing both in length and size." Soap suds he finds good; but not at all equal to liquid manure.

**STEALING FRUIT.**—One of the best things for the prosperity of the country is planting plenty of fine fruit; the incentives are heavy crops of delicious luxuries; the discouragements are fire blight, black knot, caterpillars, curculios, borers, yellows, cherry birds, and bad culture, and when all these have been surmounted, then comes the fruit-thief for plunder. Some have endeavored to plant enough for all; the result has been that the thieves have taken the very best, the first pick, and left the rest for the owner. Where they cannot get good fruit, however, they will take bad, wretchedly bad, rather than lose their booty. The Prairie Farmer says, "We are called on yearly to mourn the loss of some villainously hard green winter apples, poached in August." He seems to feel some apprehensions that they may get the cholera.

**SECURING PASSING ADVANTAGES.**—We once had the very beautiful present of a bunch of a dozen plums of a new variety sent us from a distance, consisting of a branch so closely covered as to form a cylinder of solid fruit. The shoot on which they grew afforded a few nice buds, from which we now have some young trees growing, infallibly correct.

**GARDEN WALKS.**—The growth of weeds in gravel walks has been securely prevented, by forming a solid bottom beneath the gravel, of marl and coarse gravel or small stones, rammed down hard, and through which no weeds nor grass can penetrate.

**DESTROYING MILDEW.**—MARSHALL P. WILDER, in a communication to the Journal of Agriculture, speaking of mildew on grapes, green-house plants, and elsewhere, says, "We have for more than fifteen years used sulphur for this purpose, and in no instance has it failed to effect a speedy cure. We have known instances where mildew, in the space of a few days, would spread its spores over a large rose-house, destroying nearly all the foliage of the plants, and this, by the use of sulphur spread on the walks and over the plants, was extirpated in a short period."

**THE BALDWIN APPLE AT THE WEST.**—We observe a statement in the Michigan Farmer, on the authority of James Dougal, a skilful fruit raiser in Canada, near Detroit, that the liability of the Baldwin to rot, may be counteracted or avoided by gathering two weeks before ripening; and that it will then possess fully those good qualities to which it is indebted for its popularity in its native place.

Some fruits attain perfection when ripened on the tree

only; and others are sure to be spoiled if left till that period. This matter is becoming understood by good culturists. Some good sorts have been denounced as worthless by those who have not been aware of the treatment they require—the Ribston Pippin for example, which, except far north, must be picked before full maturity.

**THE APPLE MARKET.**—Some fear the apple market will be glutted, although population and facilities for transportation are rapidly increasing, and the economy of using fruit becoming better understood. The New England Farmer says, "A gentlemen in New Hampshire informs us that when his orchard came into bearing some 30 years ago, the best market he found for his apples was at Portland. This year he refured \$425 for the product of less than acre and three-fourths, *to be taken on the trees.*" The editor estimates about 200,000 families in Massachusetts—and if five barrels, on an average, were consumed in each family per annum, it would require *one million barrels* yearly for home consumption in that state, far exceeding the amount now raised—and saying nothing about exportation.

**THE CURCULIO.**—Corroborating facts are always interesting. The editor of the Prairie Farmer, on a visit to the orchards of E. Harkness of central Illinois, says, "Mr. H. has a piece of ground of which he proposes to make at the same time a plum orchard and a hog-pasture. The idea of the thing was got from a neighbor who had an orchard of this fruit where the swine ran, and who eat of the fruit abundantly for seven years; though none standing out of the enclosure bore; but on changing the tenants to another part of the farm, every plum was stung." This method has been often described for the last twenty years or more, but we are always glad to see new proofs of its successful working.

### Best Method of Applying Guano.

I am satisfied from experience and observation in the use of Guano, for the past twelve years, that the best method, decidedly, of applying it to crops in our dry climate is, to plow or spade it into the ground; and autumn is the best season for doing this, as it gives time for the pungent salts contained in the guano, to get thoroughly mixed with the soil before spring planting. Do not fear to lose the guano by plowing it in *as deep as you please*—it will not *run away*, depend upon it. At the south, it loses half its virtue if not plowed in at least three inches deep; six to twelve inches would be still better.

Spread broadcast on grass land, late in the fall or very early in the spring. If not plowed in before sowing buck-wheat, rye, or wheat, then spread it broadcast after sowing the grain, and harrow well and roll the land. This last operation is quite important.

**Caution.**—Never put guano in the hill with corn, no matter if covered two or three inches deep; for the roots will be certain to find it, and so sure as they touch the guano, so caustic is it, that it will certainly kill the corn; the same with peas, beans, melon vines, in fact most vegetable crops. Wheat and other small grains have so many roots, and litter so well, there is no danger of guano killing them when sown directly with the seed.

Still, as before remarked, it is better to plow it in before sowing the seeds.

After corn has come up, the only safe way of applying guano to this crop is, to take about a table spoonful, at the first time hoeing, and dig it in an inch or two deep, around the corn, six inches at least from each stalk. A table-spoonful is sufficient unless the land be very poor; and with this quantity it will take about 250 to 350 lbs., per acre, according to the distance the hills are planted apart. If the soil be rather poor, a second dose administered in the same manner, at the time the corn first shows its silk, will add considerably to the yield in grain, if followed by rains, but little or nothing to the growth of stalk. Guano increases the size and growth of the grain more than it does that of the stalk; hence one must be content to wait till the grain is fully matured before giving an opinion of the virtues of guano.

Before applying the guano, it is better to mix it well with an equal quantity of plaster of Paris or charcoal dust. Either of these substances help to retain the ammonia and prevent its evaporating.

The genuine, unadulterated *Peruvian* guano, is so much superior to any other kind, that it is in reality the *cheapest*, though the price is considerable higher than that of other qualities.

As corn is very late this year, farmers will do well to apply guano to it. This will accelerate its growth, give a larger crop, and cause it to mature at least one week earlier. A. B. ALLEN. *New-York, May 10th, 1852.*

#### Bones and Lime as a Manure.

MR. EDITOR—As a practical farmer, I feel anxious to adopt all laudable means to improve the soil of my farm, by the use of such manures and agents as will promote that end, and the object of this communication is to inquire,

1. What effect burnt bone dust will exert on land having a light clay soil; how many bushels per acre should be used, and the mode of applying it?

2. What effect would lime have upon soil, through which gas had passed, and in what quantities should it be used per acre?

Would it be beneficial when applied to fruit trees, and in what quantities? Would it destroy the insects that usually infest the roots of fruit trees?

The above articles may be had in St. Louis in any reasonable quantities. Answers to the above inquiries, at your earliest convenience, are respectfully solicited. In conclusion, I would add, that I have read with much pleasure and profit, the numbers of the *Cultivator* for several years, and would not be without some of the numbers for the whole amount the paper costs me per year. Respectfully and truly yours, DENNIS LACKLAND. *Locust Grove, Mo., March 6, 1852.*

It is hard to say, without either direct experiment, or very minute and accurate analysis, with a view to this point, what soils will, and what soils will not, be benefited by bone manure. Those quite destitute of phosphate of lime, will, of course, be greatly improved. As this is only one out of many of the ingredients of manure, a few bushels per acre, in connection with a moderate, or rather small application of yard manure, will usually be

enough. Bones, however, contain other valuable enriching substances besides the phosphates, which is dissipated by burning, but is wholly saved by dissolving in sulphuric acid. Bone dust or burnt bones, may be sowed over the surface, and harrowed or plowed in; but the paste made by dissolving in sulphuric acid, should be made dry by mixing with dry peat, sawdust, ashes or plaster, before spreading.

Lime used in gas works would not, probably, produce an effect much different from other slacked lime. Experiment will show best its utility. Two or three hundred bushels per acre would be a moderate application. Most fruit trees contain large quantities of lime, and applied to them, except on soils already rich in the carbonate, would probably prove of considerable benefit. Insects would not be likely to be much influenced, although it is believed in some degree to repel the peach worm.

#### Keeping Fruit Fresh.

The New England Farmer says he has preserved gooseberries by placing the fruit, picked rather green, in bottles so as to fill them, and then filling all spaces to the mouth with water. The bottles are then set in a kettle of cold water where they remain till it is made to boil, when they are taken out, immediately corked very securely, and set in a cellar. To this the Prairie Farmer adds, "Very likely; and we have many times put gooseberries into a bottle, clean and dry, without any cold or hot water or any thing else, except corking tight and covering the cork with sealing wax, and putting into a cellar; and had gooseberry pies as fresh at New Year's as though the fruit had just been taken from the bush." This mode would serve admirably for gooseberries and currants (nearly ripe,) but for cherries and some other smaller fruits the water process has proved much the best. High-flavored sour cherries, as the Mayduke, Early Richmond, &c., keep much better than the heart cherries—probably Downer's Late, a very high-flavored sort, would be one of the best of the latter class. The common black or *junk* bottles have been found to serve a good purpose, if perfectly clean, having never been previously used; but transparent bottles, showing exactly the condition of the fruit, are of course best. An intelligent and skilful neighbor has succeeded by still another process in preserving peaches, (cut into large pieces and divested of the skin,) as fresh as when taken from the tree; not in their weight of sugar, but in a very small quantity of that material. We have eaten them after mid-winter, and could not have told by the flavor the difference between these and the fresh dish served with cream at mid-autumn. This process has cost months of labor and experiment before reaching its present state of perfection, and it is yet to undergo further attempts at improvement another season; and in the mean time will not of course be given to the public. Dr. Lee thinks that fruit cannot be kept long, even if perfectly excluded from the air, at a temperature above 60° Fah., but this mode of treating peaches appears to constitute an exception.

MAXIMS FOR THE YOUNG.—Keep good company or none.

Always speak the truth



### Feeding Poultry.

Mr. Salmon Cook, in your May number, wants to be informed in regard to feeding poultry. As I have had three years experience, with some twelve different breeds, I will give him my views in this matter. It depends upon the breeds, I think, as to the manner of feeding. All of the Asiatic breeds, I feed in this wise: I make three boxes that will hold half a peck of corn each. I fill one with corn, another with oats, another with buckwheat, and set them all before them at once, and am careful not to let either get empty. I feed all of the large breeds in this way. Once a week in winter, put in to the coop a cabbage or two, to six or eight fowls.

My smaller breeds I feed in winter, only on one kind of grain, but keep it before them, such as the golden and silver pheasant and bantams, as these will not lay in the coldest months, at any rate as far as my experience goes, even if fed upon all sorts of grain. All fowls should be placed so as to have the sun, and come to the ground; also should have a box of ashes set so as the sun will shine upon it, as they will wallow in it more freely. If they have plenty of gravel, they will not become too fat, or oyster shells, or burnt bones pounded fine. I am satisfied that this is the cheapest way of keeping all of these breeds. Geese do not require to be kept in this way, as they will be more healthy if not fed so high. M. F. M. *Chicopee, May 5, 1852.*

### Habits of the Curculio.

In answer to the inquiries of our friend A. C., of Otsego county, we give the following from Thomas' American Fruit Culturist:

The *curculio*, is a small insect not more than a quarter of an inch long, of a dark brown color, the sheaths covering the wings slightly variegated with lighter colors, the body resembling in size and appearance a ripe hemp seed. It is distinguished by an elongation of the head, resembling a conspicuous rostrum or beak projecting from the front part of its thorax.

About the time the young fruit attains the size of a pea, the curculio begins its work of destruction. It makes a small crescent-shaped incision in the young fruit, and lays its egg in the opening. The presence of the egg may be easily detected by these incisions upon the surface; the annexed figure, (244,) represents one of these magnified twice in diameter.



Fig. 244.

The egg soon hatches into a small white larva, which enters the body of the fruit and feeds upon it, causing, usually, its premature fall to the ground.

The period at which the young fruit falls, after being punctured, varies with its age at the time of the injury. The earlier portions drop in about two weeks; but if the stone is hard when the egg is laid the fruit remains till near the usual period of ripening, sometimes presenting a fair and smooth exterior, but spoiled by the worm within.

The insect, soon after the fall of the fruit, makes its way into the earth, where it is supposed to remain till the following spring, when it is transformed into the perfect insect or beetle, to lay its eggs and perpetuate its race. Instances, however, have occurred, where the transformation has taken place within twenty days of the fall of the fruit.

The curculio travels by flying, but only during quite warm weather, or at the heat of the day. The insects mostly confine themselves to certain trees, or to the same orchard. But the fact that newly bearing and isolated orchards are soon attacked, clearly shows that in occa-

sional instances they must travel considerable distances. Indeed, they have been known to be wafted on the wind for a half mile or more, the windward side of orchards being most infested, immediately after strong winds from a thickly planted plum neighborhood. In the cool of the morning, they are nearly torpid, and can scarcely fly, and crawl but slowly; hence, at this time of the day they are most easily destroyed.

Their flight appears to be never more than a few feet from the ground, and successful attempts have been made to shut them out of fruit gardens by means of a tight board fence, nine or ten feet high, entered by a tight gate.

[FOR THE CULTIVATOR.]

### The Old Mill.

Beneath a hill, beside a wood,  
Remote from haunts of men,  
In modest guise the old mill stood,  
Down in a willow glen;  
A narrow path led to the door,  
And then turned back again.

I knew it in my early days,  
For it was nigh my home;  
It was the scene of boyish plays,  
For hither I would come  
In idle hours, released from school,  
And free about it roam.

Its glassy pond was my delight,  
While yet a truant boy;  
I never wearied at the sight,  
Its pleasures could not cloy,  
For every season in its change  
Brought with it some new joy.

In early spring, with pole in hand,  
And line with barbed hook,  
Upon its margin I would stand,  
And deep into it look;  
Oh, I had been a learned man  
If thus I'd conned my book.

I've had few prizes for my share,  
Since manhood I've attained,  
And those I find with constant care  
Have still to be maintained;  
But the first fish I drew to land  
Was pleasure all unfeigned.

Far in its waters I would glide  
When summer suns were high,  
Or on its polished surface slide  
When winter swept the sky—  
Those days are past;—yet oft I think  
How happy then was I.

The miller's whitewashed cottage too,  
That stood behind the mill;  
The barn, the shed of greyish blue,  
I think I see them still;  
A little garden smiled in front,  
'Twas watered by a rill.

The miller was a sturdy man,  
And jovial too was he,  
And while amidst his flour and bran  
Would sing a merry glee,  
Or with the farmers pass a joke,  
For "many a joke had he."

The miller's wife, the miller's child,  
They made his heart so light;  
She was a matron kind and mild,  
And she a maiden bright;  
I loved to see them walk to church,  
It was a pleasant sight.

Those times again may never be!  
The miller he is dead,  
And where the old mill stood, you see  
A factory instead;  
A thousand spindles now fly round,  
Where only one wheel sped.

The pleasant wood that grew around,  
And each sequestered spot,  
Have since been levelled with the ground,  
To make a village lot;  
And where to find my early haunts  
I now have quite forgot.

I do not care these scenes to view,  
Or gaze this landscape o'er,  
For it does quiet thoughts renew  
Where quiet reigns no more;  
I see a thriving village rise,  
And yet my heart is sore.

C. F. L. F.

Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.

### Supplying a Farm with Water, and Draining.

EDS. CULTIVATOR—Encouraged by the receipt of several letters, stating that the practice of housing sheep during winter, which I recommended in the Cultivator some years since, has proved economical, and improved the quality of wool, I am induced to send you the following items of experience, which appear to me of some importance.

I have owned for fifty years a farm of one hundred acres, and for thirty I had no means of watering my stock, but to drive them to the river, which being frozen in winter made it difficult for cattle to drink, and quite impossible for sheep. About forty acres of my farm is interval; then lies a flat of good plow land, and next to this a side-hill, at the summit of which, on a gravelly flat, stands my barn. For twenty rods in the rear of the barn, the soil is sand and gravel—then commences a rich loam resting upon a ledge of lime stone. Where the gravel and the ledge of rock met, there was water in the wet season. At this place I sunk a well to the depth of 15 feet, which filled with water to the depth of 12 inches, but rose no higher. I concluded that there was rock or clay, which operated as a dam below the well, and that the water flowed off through the gravel. I then commenced a ditch some 12 rods below the spring, and about two feet lower than the bottom of the well. In this ditch I placed a pump log, throwing the dirt back until I had room for another. I proceeded in this way to within twenty-five feet of the spring, where I struck a ledge of lime stone, reaching to a level with the bottom of the well. Removing the stone with a light blast, I reached the spring, from which issued a stream of water, which would fill an inch pipe. This spring has never failed to afford a large supply of water to my barn in winter, and in summer it flows above ground, supplying the pasture. Thus at a cost of not over \$30, I have added \$500 to the value of my farm.

Again, I had a plow field of twelve acres, in the center of which was about one-third of an acre, which was too wet for planting, and usually remained so just long enough to destroy the crop. I found that the water came out from seams in a rock, and being dammed up by a soil of hard-pan a few rods in width, was forced to flow near the surface of the ground. As the land was on a side-hill and could be easily drained, I made at an expense of \$2, a blind ditch, which carried off all the water, and in four days the land was as dry as any in the field. It was planted to corn and produced the best yield, as it had not been injured by previous cropping.

Pieces of land situated similarly to mine, may frequently be seen, which by a slight expense can be made available and valuable, and also a supply of water be furnished for farm purposes. Yours truly, JOHN S. PETTIBONE.  
*Manchester, Vt.*

**GREAT CROP OF WHEAT.**—The Editor of the Michigan Farmer states, that on a farm 15 miles north of London, a crop of wheat was nearly ready for harvest, which fully promised *sixty* bushels per acre. It was as high as a man's head, stood thick, and the heads were long; the land was at first poor, but was brought up by draining and manuring, mostly with stable manure.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HOWADJI IN SYRIA, by George William Curtis: Harper & Brothers, New-York.

We are indebted to Messrs. E. H. PEASE & Co., of this city, for a copy of this interesting description of travels in the east. It is written in a graphic style, and abounds in the rich drapery of metaphor, which characterises oriental language. The author carries you along with him in a familiar way—you see what he sees, feel as he feels, and for the moment rejoice in all the exuberance of fancy which eastern scenery is calculated to inspire. The book is unencumbered with statistics, and the numberless trifling incidents of travel, and will be read with interest by those who prefer gems of thought to sands of the desert.

THE AMERICAN VETERINARY JOURNAL, edited by Geo. H. Dadd, M. D.: Boston, Mass. 32 pages, monthly, at \$1 a year.

A work of this kind has long been needed, and this publication is issued under auspices that will ensure it success. The editor is a practitioner of Veterinary Surgery, and writes to considerable extent his own experience and observations. The want of anything like knowledge of the diseases of domestic animals and their remedies, results in an immense loss to the farmer every year, much of which might be saved by subscribing to this journal.

LEAVES FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A NATURALIST, by W. J. Broderip, Esq., F.R.S. E. Littell & Co.: Boston. G. P. Putnam, New-York.

The contents of this work have appeared in the numbers of Littell's Living Age, and this fact alone will recommend it to the favor of the reading public. Very many pleasing and instructive facts, connected with the natural history of animals, are related, and ancient mythology is now and then called up to impart its strange fascination to the narrative.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—weekly, at \$6 a year; E. Littell & Co., Boston Mass.

This publication is without a rival in the sterling interest and permanent value of its matter. It commends itself to the student as a means of forming correct literary taste, and to the general reader as an instructive and entertaining magazine. It is, in itself, a library of Biography, History, and Literature, of the highest order, and is deserving of a place in every well informed family.

### Cattle Shows for 1852.

#### STATE.

*New-York*—At Utica, September 7, 8, 9, 10. Trial of Reapers, Mowing Machines, &c., at Geneva, about the middle of July

*Ohio*—At Cleveland, Sept. 15, 16, 17.

*Michigan*—At Detroit, Sept. 22, 23, 24.

*Indiana*—At ——— Oct. 19.

*Pennsylvania*—At Harrisburgh, Oct. 20, 21, 22

*Georgia*—At Macon, Oct. 19 to 23.

*Maryland*—At Baltimore, ———.

*Wisconsin*—At Milwaukee, Oct. 6, 7, 8

*Vermont*—At Rutland, Sept. 1, 2, 3.

*Canada West*—At Toronto, Sept. 29, 30.

*Rhode Island*—At Providence, Sept. 15, 16, 17.

#### COUNTY SHOWS.

☞ We are unable to announce the times for holding but few of the fairs of this or other states, and we shall be greatly obliged to any of our friends who will give us notice of the times and places fixed upon for holding any of the County Fairs, in all of the states of the Union, the ensuing autumn



## NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**—Communications have come to hand, during the past month, from A Youth, R. B. Abel, S. P. Phillips, Gurdon Evans, Geo. Cargill, J. W. Clute, Sanford Howard, J. G. C. Jr., J. P. Holt, C. H. Cleaveland, E. B., N. B. G., T. E. B., W. C. [Sandwich Islands,] S. P. Chapman, M. F. M., Robert Shiell, A Subscriber, A. Peck, C. W. L., E. E., Wm. H. Brewer, Victor Gilbert, C. F. L. F., B.

**BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.**, have been received, during the past month, as follows: The Howadji in Syria, from E. H. PEASE & Co., booksellers of this city.—Leaves from the Note Book of a Naturalist, from E. LITTELL & Co., publishers, Boston.—Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, No. 22, from HARPER & BROTHERS, publishers, New-York.—A dozen pounds very superior Maple Sugar, from E. B. [We should be glad to know to whom we are indebted for this fine sample of sugar.]—Two California Potatoes, one weighing 1 lb. 4 oz. and the other 12 oz., from HENRY HINCKLEY, just from California.

**CATTLE SALES.**—We would remind our readers that Mr. MORRIS' great public sale of improved breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, is to come off at his place on Wednesday the 9th of this month. (See his advertisement.)

It will be seen by reference to Mr. ALLEN's renewed advertisement, that his extensive sale of high-bred cattle, is to be held on the Troy road, near this city, on the 18th of August next.

We anticipate a large attendance and spirited bidding at both these public sales, for none more attractive have ever been offered to the American public.

**NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.**—The last meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, was held at Utica on the 6th of May, when the grounds for the State Fair were selected, and such preliminary arrangements made as the case required. The location selected for the Fair, is on the south side of the plank road to New-Hartford, about two miles west of Utica. The only objection to the ground, is its distance from the center of Utica. It was, however, the nearest piece of ground that would answer the purpose, which could be obtained. The citizens of Utica are entering upon the work in fine spirit, and will have all things in readiness for the Fair, which it will be remembered, is to be held on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th days of September next.

☞ The next meeting of the *American Pomological Congress* is to be held at Philadelphia, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 13th of September, in the Chinese Museum Building. The Pomological, Horticultural, and Agricultural Societies throughout the United States and Canada, are invited to send such number of Delegates as they may deem expedient. And the Delegates are requested to bring with them specimens of the Fruits of their respective districts. Packages and boxes of fruit for the Congress may be directed to the care of THOMAS P. JAMES, Esq., No. 212 Market street, Philadelphia, should the owners be unable to give their personal attendance.

**HAZARD OF IMPORTING CATTLE.**—While in England last season, Gen. JAMES S. MATSON, of Bourbon, Kentucky, purchased of Henry Ambler, Esq., of Watkinson Hall, the famous improved Durham bull "Senator," which had won quite a number of prizes at county shows, and in 1849, received the highest "local prize," at the show of the Royal Ag. Society, and also the first prize of £40, (about \$200,) of the same Society in 1850. He also purchased a prize cow and a bull calf from Mr. Ambler. These animals, together with a beautiful shepherd's dog, and some Cochinchina fowls, were shipped to New-York in April last; and we regret to learn, as we do from O. H. BURRIDGE, Esq., of Paris, Kentucky, who was awaiting their arrival in New-York, that "Senator," died on the passage, and the cow also a few days after her arrival in New-York. This is a very heavy as well as a most vexatious loss, for it is one which can not be replaced. The young bull arrived in good order, and promises to equal any thing of its kind ever introduced into the country.

**CATTLE FOR VIRGINIA.**—J. R. RICHARDSON, Esq., of Wythe county, Va., recently purchased three calves, a bull and two heifers, from Col. SHERWOOD of Auburn. We did not have an opportunity of seeing the animals, as they passed through this city on their way to Virginia, but a gentleman who did, thus speaks of them in the Evening Journal of this city:—"We congratulate Mr. Richardson on his selection, and have no doubt that this stock will prove a great acquisition to the Old Dominion. The price paid for the calves was \$500, and we consider the purchase an excellent one, taking into consideration the superiority of the stock. It is gratifying to learn that there is a very fair demand for the improved stock of our State, and animals are being sent to almost every State in the Union, as well as to the British Provinces, at prices that are remunerating."

**SURVEY OF ESSEX COUNTY.**—We are glad to learn that the State Agricultural Society have made arrangements with W. C. WATSON, Esq., of Port Kent, for an Agricultural Survey of the County of Essex, for the next year's volume of Transactions.

**PITCHING HAY BY HORSE POWER.**—Mr. ROBERT GILCHRIST, of West Galway, N. Y., informs us that he has tried the plan of unloading hay recommended by a Pennsylvania correspondent of the Cultivator, and has found it a great saving of labor. For a full description of the plan, see Cult. for 1848, p. 122.

**GREAT CHEESE FACTORY.**—George Hezlep's great cheese factory in Ohio, converts the milk of about 2500 cows, belonging to farmers in the neighborhood, into the best cheese, by labor-saving machinery. The curd is made, sacked, and marked by the farmer, and sent to the factory by a wagon which daily goes the rounds. Eight teams are thus employed. The curd is then weighed; sliced rapidly in a machine; then passed through the double curd-cooking apparatus; then through a machine which cuts it fine to powder, and salts it while passing through. It is then pressed, sacked, and again pressed. A machine sacks 240 cheese per hour. The factory makes 300 cheeses daily, weighing about 5,000 pounds. Nearly 400 tons are turned out yearly.

✂ J. G. C., Jr., of Rhode-Island, will see by reference to another page of this number of the Cultivator, that our State Ag. Society have already prepared to carry his suggestions into operation, and that a trial of reapers, mowing machines, &c., is to be held under its auspices, at Geneva, next month.

**AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.**—Since our last we have received the following new agricultural journals:

**KENTUCKY CULTIVATOR**, Cynthiana—monthly, 8 p. quarto, \$1. By J. ATKINSON.

**JEFFERSON FARMER**, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y. Agricultural and Miscellaneous—weekly, at \$1. O. H. Harris, editor and proprietor.

**FARMER AND ARTISAN**, Keokuk, Iowa—monthly, at 50 cents—by our correspondent, W. G. EDMUNDSON.

**THE FARMER'S JOURNAL**, Bath, N. C.—monthly, at \$1. John F. Tompkins, M. D., editor and proprietor.

**IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.**—We see by the papers, that S. W. JEWETT, Esq., of Middlebury, Vt., has just returned from Europe, with a flock of 160 sheep, in charge of a Spanish shepherd. It is stated that one of the bucks cost \$900, and would shear 24 lbs. wool.

**MR. AVERY'S SHEEP.**—In our last No., p. 186, Mr. Avery states that Mr. Hull, (from whose flock his sheep were procured,) "purchased his stock of the Hon. Wm. Jarvis." "A Subscriber" wishes to be informed as to what Mr. A. means by "his stock"—that is, he wishes to know whether Mr. Hull's purchase consisted of ewes and bucks; and if so, how many of each. The writer says—"If, on further inquiry, it should appear that Mr. Hull's flock were not from Mr. Jarvis, then Mr. Avery's description of the Paular Merinoes, as given by Mr. Jarvis, will not fit his flock." If the writer will turn to Mr. Avery's article, he will see that he only claims that his flock "nearly" answer the description of Mr. J., and then states wherein they differ.

**PRIZE PLOWS AT WORLD'S FAIR.**—A writer in the *Farmer's Herald*, (British,) after commenting rather severely on the clumsy Belgian and French plows, which drew prizes, and which he shows are the same in important points, as old English implements, adds, "A complete contrast to these foreign monstrosities was shown in the plows of the United States. Here lightness in a degree to that shown by any, even of English manufacture, was shown."

**IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.**—"The Ohio Company for the importation of improved English cattle," was organized in the Scioto valley, in November last. The sum of \$15,000 having been raised, ARTHUR WATTS and Geo. W. RENICK, Esqs., have been appointed agents to visit England to make the purchases, for which purpose they have recently sailed for Liverpool.

**GREEN-CROP MANURE.**—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph states that he sowed with buckwheat a piece of plowed sward ground, so poor as not to repay the expense of tillage. It was plowed just as the grass was in blossom, rolled, and harrowed thoroughly, before the buckwheat was sown. When the latter was in blossom, it was rolled, and then plowed in, and again rolled.

The next spring it was limed lightly and sown with oats. The two preceding green crops had so restored the soil, that the oats were remarkably fine.

✂ A correspondent informs us that Bremen Geese, and Aylesbury Ducks, can be had of JOHN GILES, Esq., Providence, R. I.

**PLASTER ON WHEAT.**—The following successful experiment in the application of plaster to wheat before plowing the ground, we abridge from Moore's New-Yorker: "In June, before breaking up the ground to summer fallow, one-half of an eight acre field was sown with plaster, at the rate of a bushel per acre. The ground was plowed three times to kill Canada thistles, and the wheat sown the first of September. The following April the same quantity of plaster was sown on the other half of the field. The result was strongly in favor of the part first plastered, the wheat being of a 'brighter and better color, of a better growth, and thicker on the ground—the other being every way inferior. The clover was also much larger and thicker on the ground plastered before plowing. [The experiment would have been more interesting if the results had been submitted to accurate weighing and measuring. It is well worthy of repetition, as bearing on the question, whether plaster, like other manures, is most efficacious when thoroughly mixed with the soil.]

**OATS CUT GREEN.**—Samuel Williams, of Waterloo, N. Y., gives in the Gen. Farmer the management of a farmer who stables his cows six months in the year, making most of his manure by composting, and who says that nothing exhausts the soil so little, that pays so well in a dry season when hay is short, as *oats cut in the milk* for winter fodder, particularly for sheep. We think if he should also adopt the practice of sowing corn very thickly in furrows three feet apart, he would regard the crop as even less exhausting, and possessing great value for feeding green or dried, to cattle.

**WHEAT ON CLOVER.**—A heavy crop of wheat, yielding forty-seven bushels per acre, on seven acres, was raised by M. C. Crapsey of Lockport, on inverted clover sod, as reported in the Rural New-Yorker. The clover was inverted in August, eight inches deep, the soil rolled hard, harrowed, and cultivated, expending on each acre about \$5.00 worth of labor, after which  $1\frac{1}{4}$  bushels of Soule's wheat was sown per acre, harrowed, and rolled, at \$2.25 per acre—harvesting and drawing \$2.50; threshing and marketing, \$4.23; interest on land, \$7.00, making all the expenses \$20.98 per acre. The wheat sold at 80 cents per bushel, or \$37.60 per acre—profit, \$16.62 per acre.

**LIQUID MANURE.**—W. Isham, of the Michigan Farmer states, "A farmer in the neighborhood of Bath, (England,) informed me that he had a cistern which held ten hogsheads, into which his liquid manure was all drained from the stable, and from the dung heap in the yard, and that he had found it far better for his crops than the solid part."

**MILK AND RAILROADS.**—A farmer in Massachusetts, some 25 miles from Boston, sold the milk of seven common good cows at the depot near his residence, for city market, at nine cents per gallon in summer and at eleven



cents per gallon in winter, besides a small portion consumed at home, and made into butter. The proceeds were \$325, or \$46.43 to each cow.

The plans of Barns, furnished by Mr. Taft, and Chester County, are still in the hands of the engraver. We shall publish one in our next, and the other in the succeeding number.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**—The annual election for officers of the American Institute, took place on the 13th of May, at the Institute building in New-York. The sum total of votes cast, was 357, of which over 200 were for the following ticket:—

President—JAMES TALLMADGE.  
Vice-Presidents—Robert Lovett, Robert L. Pell, George Bacon.  
Rec. Secretary—Henry Meigs.  
Cor. Secretary and Agent—Adoniram Chandler.  
Treasurer—Edward T. Backhouse.  
The Committees, managers, &c., of last year were all re-elected.

**INCREASE IN ONE SEASON.**—It is stated by Bous-singault that a beet seed weighing but the fraction of a grain, has produced a beet in one season weighing one hundred and sixty-two thousand grains, or twenty-eight pounds. Perhaps one of the largest amounts of increase for centuries, is that of the great Californian pines, over two hundred feet high, and six or eight feet in diameter, from a minute scaly seed from the cone.

**WEEDS IN GRAVEL WALKS.**—Gas tar is very cheap. It is used in England to exclude weeds from gravel-walks. The walk is rolled hard, the tar applied with a brush, and then the whole is covered with a thin coat of gravel. We have observed where common tar was spilled accidentally on sand, it formed a hard and impenetrable compound, which no plant could grow through, and which the frost would not crumble. Possibly gas tar might be used to advantage in a similar way,—that is, by forming a compound with sand, and giving the walk a coating.

**LIMITED DURATION OF VARIETIES.**—Dr. Lee remarks, on this subject, "It is better to have no theory at all, than one which, if not evidently erroneous, is more than doubtful." He asks why seedling potatoes [young varieties] are as subject to the rot as old ones—why seedling onions, cabbages, and carrots, often rot prematurely at the south—the indications which are pointed to as proof of the feebleness of old age in varieties propagated for a long time by eyes or buds.

**WEIGHT OF LIMESTONE.**—A bushel of unburnt limestone weighs 142 pounds; a bushel fresh from the burnt kiln 75 lbs. Showing the economy of first burning before drawing to any considerable distance. Quicklime begins immediately to re-absorb the carbonic gas, hence the economy of drawing lime when as fresh as possible, as after a while a ton will thus become a ton and a half.

#### Clarke's Excelsior Churn,

OF various forms and sizes, will be furnished to dairymen, throughout the United States, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$10. The sizes generally preferred, with iron axles, crank and gearing, will be delivered at Utica, for Canal or Railroad, at \$7.00 and \$10 each. No extra charge is made for the perfect tempering apparatus which goes with every Excelsior Churn. Three or more thirty gallon milk churns in one frame, for horse power, is offered at about \$5 per cylinder. Orders from distant places should enclose payment. Agents wanted to sell state and county rights. Circulars giving full information, terms to agents, &c. will be sent gratuitously to all who apply at any time post-paid, to the proprietor. GEO. B. CLARKE, June 1, 1852—2t.\* Leonardsville, Madison Co., N. Y.

#### Albany Prices Current.

ALBANY, May 14.

**FLOUR.**—The receipt of produce by canal this season, so far, has been comparatively light. This is owing mainly to the late opening of the Lake at Buffalo. Prices maintain considerable uniformity in this market; the demand for the home and eastern trade has been steady. At New-York, the shipping demand for flour has continued good, and the market at that point, has been pretty well cleared of the inferior and low grades. The sales during the last month are, 28,000 to 30,000 brls., closing at \$4a4.12½ for common State, \$4.00a4.12½ for common Ind., \$4.25 for round hooped Ohio, \$4.35a4.50 for straight State and Michigan, \$4.87½ for Indiana, \$4.75a5 for fancy State, \$5.25 for extra Ind., and \$5a5.50 for extra Genesee.

The demand for Corn meal is good at \$1.18½a\$1.25, principally at \$1.22.

**GRAIN.**—The demand for prime Genesee wheat, at this market, is good, and all offering is rapidly taken at the extreme quotations of New-York; prime samples of Michigan wheat are also in demand and scarce; the inferior grades of Western wheat are unsaleable here; the transactions of the month add up 60,000 bushels, at 110c. for prime samples of Genesee, 108c. for fair samples do., 100c. for prime white Michigan, 96a98c. for Mediterranean, and 97c. for ordinary Michigan. The sales of Rye are only 3,000 bushels in lots, at 73c. Oats have ruled at 40a42c., the last sale was at 41c. with some lots in market for which higher rates were asked; the sales are 66,000 bushels. The market is now entirely swept of all the Barley left here at the close of navigation; the sale was made on Tuesday at 71c. from store; the sales during the month are only 31,000 bushels—all from store; a sample of a large parcel of Wisconsin Barley, was offered on Tuesday last, but we heard of no offer being made for it—the season is too far advanced. Corn, the growth of this State comes forward in very indifferent order; the great bulk of the receipts so far, are only partially cured, and but little of it is in sound shipping condition; the consequence is that it rules lower than Western, which, so far, is in good order. Within a few days the receipts have been light and the market firm at 60a61c. for yellow round, and 61c. for Western mixed; some refusing to sell the latter description, to arrive, at the higher rate; the sales since the opening of the Canal, add up 190,000 bushels.

**SALT.**—The only sale reported is 7,000 bags at 8 and 10c. per small and large.

**HOPS.**—In retail demand only, at 28c. for Western.

**SEED.**—The business is nearly over; the sales are limited at 7½a7½ for medium Clover. Timothy, \$2a\$3.

**FEED.**—The sales are only 26,000 bushels, principally fine mid-plings at 103a110½c. per 100 lbs., 95c. per 100 lbs. for fine shorts, and 25c. for 24 lbs. feed.

**PROVISIONS.**—The business is confined to a retail demand at steady rates. We quote mess pork at \$19, clear do \$20a20.50, prime do. \$17. Mess beef \$10a10.50; smoked beef 9½c.; do hams 11½a12c., do shoulders 9c. Lard 10a11c. and scarce. Butter, 15a20c. for Western and State. Cheese scarce at 8a9c.

**WOOL.**—We have no sales to report in this market. The market is bare of fleece and there is but little pulled on hand. The sales at Troy for the week ending May 8th, were 57,000 lbs.

20,000 lbs.	Full blood and Saxony, .....	42½ cents.
25,000 "	and ¾ blood, .....	39 "
2,500 "	do do .....	40 "
3,000 "	and ¾ do .....	37½ "
4,000 "	and native, .....	33½ "
3,000 "	Extra Pulled, .....	39 "

57,500

Receipts of the week are about equal to the sales, leaving the stock on hand for sale about 400,000 lbs. of every kind and grade of American wools.

#### Kinderhook Wool Depot.

THE subscribers continue the business of receiving and selling wool on commission. Several years experience, an extended acquaintance with Manufacturers, and increased facilities for storing and making advances on wool, will enable them, it is believed, to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with consignments.

All who desire it, can have their clips kept separate.

Their charges for receiving, sorting, and selling, will be ONE AND A HALF CENTS PER POUND, and insurance at the rate of 25 cents on \$100 worth of wool for each term of three months and under.

Kinderhook, June 1, 1852—3t.

H. BLANCHARD & CO.

**Emery & Co.'s Patent Horse Power & Thrashers.**

THE undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the sale of their valuable Powers and Thrashers in the city of New-York, where a large assortment may be found at the manufacturers prices.

LONGETT & GRIFFING,  
No. 25 Cliff Street, New-York.

June 1—11.

**Superphosphate of Lime,**

FOR sale in quantities to suit purchasers—warranted pure; price, 2½ cents per pound.

LONGETT & GRIFFING,  
25 Cliff Street, New-York.

June 1—11.

**Prouty and Mears' Plows.**

A LARGE assortment can be found at the State Agricultural Warehouse.

LONGETT & GRIFFING,  
25 Cliff Street, New-York.

June 1—11.

**A Valuable Farm for Sale,**

CONTAINING 400 acres of excellent land, 200 of which is well improved. There are on the premises a good Dwelling-house, Carriage-house, 15 good Barns, with stone basements under four of them, for stabling; an excellent Orchard of grafted fruit; is well adapted to grain or grass, and can easily be harvested by machinery. Said farm is situated one mile south of Caroline Centre, Tompkins county, N. Y., and within a short distance of several good markets.

Terms, \$30 per acre, one half can remain on security if desired.

June 1—11.\*

T. M. BOYER, Caroline Centre, N. Y.

**MORGAN HORSES.**

ONE Black Hawk Horse six years old, and one of the Morgan and Messenger stock, four years old this spring, will stand the ensuing season (for a limited number of mares,) at the farm of Moses Lyman, two miles south-west from Goshen Village. They are both superior horses, possessing great bone and muscle. Their color, a beautiful black.

Breeders of horses are invited to call and judge for themselves.

SILAS BENEDICT, JR.

Goshen, Connecticut, June 1, 1852—21.\*

**THE ORIGINAL BLACK HAWK.**

THIS celebrated horse will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Bridport, Addison County, Vermont.

To the Patrons of Black Hawk.—It is proposed by the owner, that the horse shall serve a limited number of mares for this season—and those who would like to secure the services of the horse, will please send to the agent their names, (by letter or otherwise,) as those sending first, will be first served.

Good keeping will be provided for mares from a distance—and all accidents, escapes and thefts, will be at the risk of the owner.

N. B.—Terms for the use of said horse will be, for the season, \$40, payable in cash or satisfactory notes, on demand, with interest; and all demands for past services, of Black Hawk, and Post Boy Morgan, must be immediately paid to David Hill, who is alone authorized to settle the same.

D. EDGAR HILL, Agent.

Bridport, Addison Co., Vt., June 1, 1852—21.

**Kell's Improved Horse Powers and Thrashers.**

WHITE & PRENTISS, successors to Philip H. Kells, would respectfully inform the public that they are now manufacturing Horse Powers, Thrashing Machines, &c., with the valuable improvements made by Philip H. Kells, and solicit the call of such as wish to purchase single or double RAILWAY HORSE POWERS, SEPARATORS, OVER OR UNDER SHOT THRASHING MACHINES, of the latest and most approved construction, and of the best workmanship and materials. From their enlarged and improved facilities for carrying on the business the subscribers are confident they can supply customers with as good work, and on as liberal terms, for cash, as any other establishment in this state.

Orders from any part of this or other states, will be immediately attended to, and promptly supplied.

Hudson, June 1, 1852—31.\*

**The Columbia Agricultural Machine Shop,**

Chatham Four Corners, Columbia co., New-York.

FARMERS take notice, and examine the latest Patent Improved Railroad Chain Horse Power, for which a Patent was granted March 2d, 1852.

The subscriber having spent a great deal of time and money in making improvements on the above Power, which will add to its durability and the farmer's interest; at the same time being perfectly simple and the wear equally distributed among the working parts, and the friction reduced by so doing, the wear is less on any one part.

The subscriber having been in the Horse Power and Thrashing Machine business since 1838, and from the experience he has had, flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may tender him their patronage. He will also manufacture

**Ploughs, Cultivators, Hay and Straw Cutters,**

to work both by hand and horse power, and will make MORTISING MACHINES for Carpenter's use, SAW MILLS for Farmers and Railroad use.

All persons desirous of procuring Horse Power and Thrashing Machines would do well to call and examine my improved power and Under Shot Thrasher, with Revolving Separator, before purchasing elsewhere.

P. S.—Terms of Sale, Cash; and all machines made and sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction or may be returned after a reasonable time for trial, and the purchase money refunded.

THEODORE SHARP,

Chatham Four Corners.

June 1—11.

**McCormick's Reaping and Mowing Machine.**

Washington, April 10, 1852.

IN offering my Reaping and Mowing Machine to the farmers of the country for the next harvest, from the many flattering notices that have been taken of it during the past year, by the press generally, it is necessary to add but little in relation to its merits at this time. In addition to the "Great Medal" awarded by the "Council of Chairmen of the Great Exhibition of all Nations," in London—the award made after two trials with Hussey's machine, (and one made with an English Machine, made on the plan of Hussey's.—one made in cutting heavy green wheat, and the other in cutting ripe wheat in a fair condition for harvesting—the first premiums or medals of the State Agricultural Societies of Wisconsin, Michigan, New-York, and Pennsylvania, and of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, have been awarded for the same during the last fall; and also the gold medal of the "Chicago Mechanics' Institute," for the "best reaping and mowing machine," after a trial by its committee in cutting "prairie grass, in competition with Ruggs and Danford's. It is only necessary to add, that this machine has been considerably improved during the last summer, and is now warranted to operate as well in cutting grass as grain—the additional mowing attachment, with a separate sickle, and some other extras, only costing \$30, or \$25 if paid in cash. As a further admonition both to infringers and farmers, I have to say that while Seymour & Morgan are going on to manufacture more reapers, they have made no provision to pay the judgment against them for \$17,306; and another suit for infringement in the manufacture of five hundred reapers since the commencement of the first, is about to be brought against them—and that, if they fail to pay the damages, the purchasers are not only liable, but may at any time, and will be sued for the same. These machines are not only improved in construction, but are being manufactured in a style commensurate with their extended reputation, and more expensively than ever before, being determined that that reputation shall be sustained. The price of the Reaper alone, as heretofore, is \$105 in cash, or \$110, part cash and part on time, delivered in Buffalo or Rochester. And it is warranted, as usual, to cut one and a half acres of grain per hour; and the mowing machine one acre per hour, and on smooth land to do the cutting as well as is done by ordinary mowing. Mowing attachments for old reapers, being more expensively constructed, will cost \$55, as heretofore.

C. H. MCCORMICK.

June 1—11.

**The Waterbury Morgan Stock Company,**

HAVING procured two of the purest blooded MORGAN STALLIONS, for the improvement of Stock in this vicinity, offer the services of these horses for the coming season.

GREEN MOUNTAIN MORGAN will be five years old the 10th of June, 1852; was sired by Old Green Mountain Morgan, and he by Old Gifford Morgan; his dam was sired by Old Sherman Morgan. His color is a beautiful dapple chestnut.

GIFFORD MORGAN will be four years old the 3d day of September next; was sired by Old Gifford Morgan; his dam Lady Walpole, was sired by Post Boy, and he by Old Sherman Morgan.

Green Mountain Morgan and Gifford Morgan, will stand at the stable of Col. R. Welton, in Waterbury Center, for the season.

TERMS—\$10 to insure with foal. Mares disposed of before the usual time of foaling, will be considered in foal, and charged accordingly.

COL. R. WELTON, Agent.

June 1, 1852—11.\*

**United States Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,**

JOHN MAYHER, & CO,

No. 197 and 550 Water Street, New-York.

THE subscribers solicit the attention of the public to the large and varied assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Field and Garden Seeds, which they have constantly on hand and offer for sale at the lowest prices, and on the best terms. Among which may be found the following, viz:

PLOWS of every size and pattern now in use, and adapted to every kind of soil, and different modes of culture. Also the genuine Eagle D. and F. Plows, which have always taken the premium wherever tried or tested.

HARROWS, Geddes, Scotch, Triangular, and square harrows of different sizes.

FIELD and GARDEN ROLLERS, with cast iron sections of one and two feet, and can be easily arranged on a shaft for any desired width.

CULTIVATORS—Thirty different kinds and sizes, wire and wrought iron, and steel teeth.

SEED SOWERS, a great variety for man and horse power, that will plant all kinds of seed, at any required distance apart.

CORN SHELLERS—Single and double, to be worked by man or other power; also a new style recently got up, that exceeds all others in use.

STRAW CUTTERS, with spiral, straight, and circular knives.

HORSE POWERS—Endless chain and sweep powers, made of wood, wrought and cast iron.

THRASHERS—Of all styles and sizes, with or without Separators.

GRAIN MILLS, with cast iron and steel plates; also Burr Stone Mills, to be worked by man or horse power.

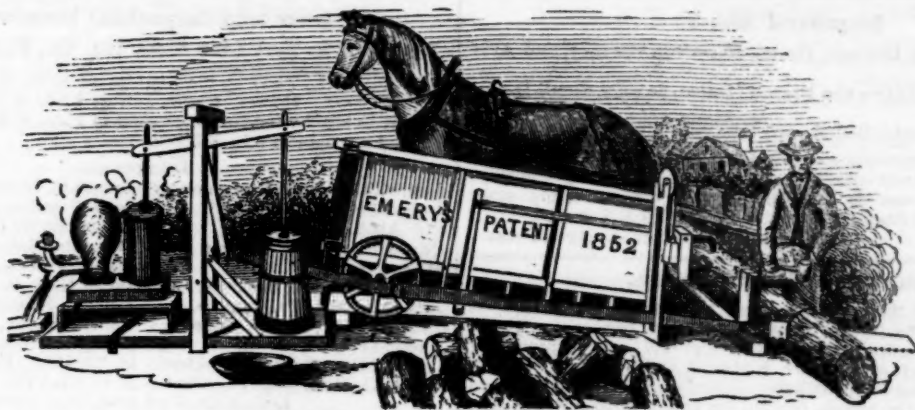
Among our assortment may be found every article necessary for the Farm, Plantation and Garden, such as hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, scythes, snathes, grain cradles, hay and manure forks, ox yokes and bows, &c. &c. Connected with our establishment, we have a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing upwards of one hundred and fifty hands, where we are prepared to make to order any kind of implements in our line.

JOHN MAYHER & CO.,

May 1—11.

197 Water Street, New-York.





### EMERY & COMPANY'S

#### RETAIL PRICE LIST OF HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, SEPARATORS SAW MILLS,

**F**EED Mills, Fanning Mills, &c. &c., manufactured by themselves, and delivered on board any conveyances at Albany N. Y., or at any place in the United States, by the addition of freight:

Emery's Patent Changeable Power, Thresher, Separator and Bands complete, for 2 horses, .....	\$150
do do do 1 do .....	120
Emery's Improved Wide Rack and Pinion, with Thresher, Separator, and Bands, for 2 horses, .....	120
do do do 1 do .....	95
Common or Wheeler Rack and Pinion Power, Thresher, Separator, and Bands, for 2 horses, .....	135
do do do 1 do .....	110
If sold separately, the following prices are charged:	
Emery's Changeable R. R. Horse Power, for 2 horses, .....	110
do do do 1 do .....	80
Emery's Wide Rack and Pinion Power, for 2 horses, .....	90
do do do 1 do .....	60
Common, or Wheeler Rack and Pinion Power, 2 horses, .....	95
do do do 1 do .....	75
Thresher, with cylinder 26 inches long, 14½ in diameter, together with Separator and Fixtures, .....	35
Fanning Mills with pulleys for Band, .....	\$26, 28, 30

Portable Circular Saw Mill, 24 inch saw, filed and set, for sawing Railroad wood, slitting fencing, &c., .....	\$35
Upright or Felloe Saw for Wheelrights, .....	40
Churning attachment, for driving one or two churns at a time, of barrel size, except churns, .....	12
Sett Bands, Wrenches, Oil Can and Extras, .....	5
Cross Cut Saw arrangements for butting and cutting off logs, including saw, guides and connections for use, .....	12
Feed Mill, Cast Iron Plates, .....	35
French Burr Stone Mill, for grinding, 19 inches diameter, .....	100
do do do 20 do .....	125
Power Corn Sheller for 1 or 2 horses, .....	35 to 50

TERMS, CASH, or approved notes, or acceptances with interest, payable within four months, in Albany, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore as may best suit the purchaser.

All articles warranted made of good materials, and to operate as represented, or may be returned within three months, at the expense of manufacturers for home transportation, and purchase money refunded—the purchaser being his own judge in each case. For further particulars see previous advertisement, or address the subscribers. Liberal deduction to dealers. Local Agents wanted to sell and put the above in operation.

EMERY & CO.

369 & 371 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

**W**HEELER'S Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators, for sale at Manufacturer's Prices, at the Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore, 23 Fulton Street, near Fulton Market, New-York. May 1—3t.

**S**UBSOIL PLOWS, recently improved by Prof. J. J. Mapes, together with an assortment of the most approved Plows for Sward, Stubble, and New Land—also Side Hill and Double Mould-board Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, &c., for sale at the Union Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, RALPH & CO., 23 Fulton Street, New-York, near Fulton Market. May 1—3t

**F**AN MILLS, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Field and Garden Rollers. Horse Rakes, Seed Sowers, Road Scrapers, Straw Cutters, with an assortment of Agricultural Implements, and Horticultural tools. For sale by RALPH & CO., No. 23 Fulton street, New-York. May 1—3t.

#### Albany Tile Works.

Corner Patroon and Knox Streets, Albany.

**T**HE subscriber will furnish to Agriculturists, of the most approved patterns, Drain Tile suitable for land drainage, of a superior quality, over one foot in length, 3 to 4½ inches calibre, from \$12 to \$18 per 1000 pieces. They are formed to admit the water at every joint, draining land from 12 to 20 feet each side of the drain, being the cheapest and most durable article used.

Tile sufficiently large for drains around dwellings, at \$4 and \$8 per 100 pieces, being cheaper and more durable than brick drains.

The great importance of thorough drainage is daily becoming more apparent. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

March 1—6t

A. S. BABCOCK, Albany.

#### Morgan Horse, Young Black Hawk.

**T**HIS splendid colt will stand at the stable of Irvin D. Remington, in Sennett, Cayuga county, one mile northeast of Throopville. Season ending in August.

Young Black Hawk is a jet black colt, of good size, and one of the best proportioned and elegant moving colts that can be produced. He was four years old in September, 1851, and took the third premium at our State Fair last fall, held at Rochester, and has taken the first premium at our county fair also. He was sired by old Black Hawk, kept by D. E. Hill, of Bridport, Vermont. His dam was a Messenger, got by old Mambrina—grandam by Plato—he by old Messenger—great grandam by imported Messenger. He comes the nearest to his sire for form and action, of any of his colts, having the old horse's head and neck perfectly.

He will stand for a limited number of mares, at my stable during the week, with the exception of Saturdays, through the season; all are invited to call and see him. Terms, \$10 to insure with foal, \$8 for the season, \$5 for a single leap. Good keeping provided at the risk of the owners.

May 1—2t.\*

IRVIN D. REMINGTON, Sennett, Cayuga county, N. Y.

#### PERUVIAN GUANO

**A**ND other Fertilizers. Several hundred tons of first quality of Peruvian Guano, constantly on hand for sale.

Also, BONE DUST, PLASTER OF PARIS and POUDRETTE.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191.

Water-st., New-York.

Jan. 1—4t.

#### A First Class Dairy Farm for Sale.

**M**Y farm of 320 acres, four miles south of the village of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., and near the Chenango Canal. 250 acres are under high cultivation, durably fenced, and well and permanently watered. The remainder is well timbered. It has a large two story mansion, five large barns, and sheds and out houses, in good repair. The soil is deep and of superior quality. It is admirably adapted for a dairy, or for grazing and grain; has a fine orchard of choice grafted fruit; and for profit, health, and beauty of location, cannot be surpassed. It is fully supplied with farming tools, and about fifty head of cows and young stock, all or any of which may be had with the farm. The New-York and Erie Railroad furnishes ample facilities for forwarding produce to the New-York market at all seasons, and the route of the contemplated Albany and Binghamton railway, passes within a few miles of the farm. The farm can be conveniently divided. Price low—title perfect. Terms most easy.

G. VAN DER LYN,

Oxford, N. Y.

May 1, 1852—4t.

#### Albany Drain Tile Works.

No 60 Lancaster Street—West of Medical College, Albany.

**T**HE subscriber has now on hand, Draining Tile of the following descriptions. Prices reduced.

HORSE SHOE TILE.	
5½ inch Rise, or 4½ inch Calibre, .....	\$18 00 pr. 1000.
4½ " " 3½ " " .....	15 00 "
3½ " " 2½ " " .....	12 00 "

SOLE TILE.	
4½ inch Rise, or 3½ inch Calibre, .....	\$18 00 pr. 1000.
3½ " " 2½ " " .....	12 00 "

These Tile are over one foot in length, and are so formed as to admit water at every joint, draining land from 12 to 20 feet each side of the drain—being the cheapest and most durable article used.

Tile sufficiently large for drains around dwellings, at \$4 and \$8 pr. 100 pieces. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Albany, April 1, 1852—4t.

JOHN GOTT.

#### Colman's European Agriculture.

**E**UROPEAN AGRICULTURE, from personal observation, by HENRY COLMAN, of Massachusetts. Two large octavo vols. Price, when neatly bound, the same as published in Nos., \$5. For sale at the office of THE CULTIVATOR.

**Improved Stock.**

**CATTLE**, of the Durham, Devon, Hereford, Alderney, and Ayrshire breeds.

**SHEEP**, of the Native and French Merino, Saxony, South-Down, and Cotswold.

**PIGS** of the Lincoln, Suffolk, and Berkshire breeds.

From our long experience as breeders and dealers in the above kinds of stock, and our excellent situation for purchasing and shipping, we think we can do as good justice to orders, as any other house in the United States.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,

Jan. 1, 1852—tf.

189 and 191 Water st., New-York.

**Imported Consternation.**

**THIS** celebrated thoroughbred horse will stand, this season, as heretofore, at the farm of the subscriber near Syracuse. Terms \$10, payable in advance, for which a receipt will be given, promising to refund the money, if the mare is proved not to have got in foal, and provided also she is left with the subscriber, or regularly returned to the horse during the season, or until the groom is satisfied she is in foal. Pasturage of the best character furnished at 3s. per week. No mares taken except at the risk of the owners, in all respects.

Syracuse, April 1, 1852—3t.

J. B. BURNET.

**Horse Gifford Morgan,**

**WILL** stand, for a limited number of mares, the present season, at the Farm of the subscriber, within five minutes drive of Union Village, Washington co., N. Y., and at the same stable with Morgan Horse Trustee.

Gifford Morgan, was bred by Wm. Arnold of Walpole, N. H. He is three years old the 24th day of May, 1852—is a horse of splendid form and action, and a perfect pattern of his celebrated sire. His color is a beautiful dapple chestnut. He was sired by the old Gifford Morgan. His dam is one of the best mares in that section of country, and whose colts invariably bring exorbitant prices.

Terms \$10, to ensure a foal. Mares disposed of before the usual time of foaling, will be considered in foal and charged accordingly.

LE ROY MOWRY,

April 1—3t.

Greenwich P. O., Washington co., N. Y.

**Morgan Horse Trustee.**

**THIS** horse will stand, (for a limited number of mares,) the present season, at the Farm of the subscriber, within five minutes drive of Union Village, Washington county, N. Y.

**Pedigree of Morgan Trustee.**

Sired by the old Gifford Morgan—gr. sire, the Woodbury or Burbank Morgan—gt. gr. sire, the original Justin Morgan horse.

His dam was sired by old Morgan Bulrush—his gr. dam by Morgan Fortune—his gt. gr. dam by the original Justin Morgan.

The dam of Morgan Fortune was sired by the original Justin Morgan.

**CERTIFICATE.**—We hereby certify the above to be a correct pedigree of Morgan Horse Trustee, bred by us, and this day sold to Mr. Mowry of Washington county, N. Y. Signed, Walpole, N. H., March 5th, 1852.

FREDERICK VOSE.

BENJAMIN GATES.

It will therefore be seen that Morgan Trustee is of exactly the same degree of Morgan blood, as was the old Gifford Morgan. The old Gifford being dead, Trustee is the highest blooded Morgan stud now living.

He is a dark mahogany bay color, with black main and tail; of fine form and action, and will be four years old the 16th day of May, 1852. Terms \$10 to ensure a foal.

Mares disposed of before the usual time of foaling, will be considered in foal, and charged accordingly. LE ROY MOWRY,

April 1—3t.

Greenwich P. O., Washington co., N. Y.

**Devon Bulls for Sale.**

**THE** subscriber offers for sale, two young Devon bulls, called "Washington" and "Ajax."

Washington was dropped the 28th March, 1851. Sire, bull Molton—grand sire, celebrated bull Major, bred by R. C. Gapper, and now owned by Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Major took the first premium at the State Fair at Albany, in 1850—and is admitted to be the best Devon bull ever brought into the United States.

Dam of Washington, cow Beauty—grand dam, cow Sophia—both bred by Ambrose Stevens, Esq., and both received the highest premiums in their respective classes at the State Society's Shows, in 1849 and 1850.

Bull Ajax, was dropped the 7th of August, 1851. Sire, bull Molton—dam, cow Ruby.

Ruby was bred by Mr. Cowles of Farmington, Ct., and was sired by bull Rover, bred by Lewis F. Allen, Esq., Black Rock.

Price for Washington \$75, for Ajax \$50, or will be exchanged for Heifers of equal age and pedigree. Address the subscriber at Greenwich, Washington co., N. Y.

LE ROY MOWRY.

April 1—3t.

**EMERY & CO'S** Horse Powers and Threshers, for sale at Manufacturer's Prices, by RALPH & CO., 23 Fulton Street, New-York.

May 1—3t.

**STOVES.**

**THE** subscribers are prepared to furnish dealers with a full assortment of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES for coal and wood, on liberal terms.

Circulars giving particulars can be had on application.

JAGGER, TREADWELL & PERRY,

Eagle Foundry, No. 110 Beaver st., Albany, N. Y.

ay 1, 1852—6t.

**New and Important Insurance.**

**Northern N. York Live Stock Ins. Co., Plattsburgh N. Y.**

**INCORPORATED** by the Legislature of the State of New-York, July, 1851. Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Live Stock insured against Death, by the combined risks of Fire, Water, Accidents, Diseases, &c. CAPITAL, \$50,000.

**DIRECTORS.**

James Farr, Washington county. Amasa C. Moore, Clinton county.

Joseph Potter, do John Boynton, do

Olif Abell, do Zephaniah C. Platt, do

Pelatah Richards, Warren co. Cornelius Halsey, do

Walter Geer, do James Averill, do

Wm. E. Calkins, Essex co. Jacob H. Holt, do

Albert Andrus, Franklin co. Peter S. Palmer, do

John Horton, St. Lawrence co. George Moore, do

Thomas Conkey, do Henry G. Hewitt, do

JAMES FARR, President. G. MOORE, Plattsburgh, Sec'y

A. C. MOORE, Vice-Pest. Z. C. PLATT, do Treas.

I. C. MIX, Port Ann, Gen. Agent.

October 13, 1851.

This company are now organized and ready to receive applications for insurance. It is confidently believed that the owners of valuable animals will avail themselves of the advantages offered by this mode of protection. If fire, life and marine insurances are proper and expedient, so is live stock insurance: the reasons for insurance are equally applicable to all.

The company have adopted such rates as, they believe, will furnish the means of paying ordinary losses, without resort to an assessment. But to guard against extraordinary losses, which may arise from contagious diseases or epidemics, it becomes necessary to require premium notes.

**To the Owners of Horses and Live stock.**

Office of the Northern New-York Live Stock Ins. Co., }  
PLATTSBURGH, August 16, 1851.

The Directors of the above Company, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its extra session in July, 1851, respectfully request your attention to the following facts bearing on this subject.

1st. Value of this class of property. By the census of 1845, there were at that time in the State of New-York, as follows:

Horses,	
One-half a million, .....	505,155
Neat Cattle,	
Over two millions, .....	2,072,330
Cows milked,	
Nearly a million, .....	999,490
Sheep,	
Over six millions, .....	6,443,855
Hogs,	
Over one million and a half, .....	1,584,344

Without making any estimate of the value of this property, it is apparent that it is immense; extending to every inhabited spot, and essential to the health and comfort, almost to the existence of the inhabitants.

2d. These animals are subject to disease and accident. It is asserted by a Vermont Company, engaged in the Live Stock Insurance, as a fact which cannot be disputed, that the aggregate loss upon this species of property throughout New-England, is greater than the losses by fire; at all events, it is a fact undoubted that the annual loss is very great, and the owner is left unprotected with any means of security against the hazard incident to this description of property.

3d. The knowledge of this risk is one of the leading hindrances to improvement in the breed of that useful and noble animal, the horse. Men of capital are slow to invest large sums in a valuable animal, whose loss they must every day risk, to the amount often from five hundred to a thousand dollars, in every valuable breeding horse.

With the ample security to be afforded by sound Insurance Companies, the investment of capital in horses and live stock may be made as safe and safer than the carrying of freight on the seas and inland waters. Marine Insurance has rendered this last business steady and profitable; while without it, it would want the confidence which that branch of business now commands. The absence of this Insurance in the case of live stock is universally felt, while the owner of real estate can command half or two-thirds of its value when needed for an emergency.

While the owner of the ship, "the play thing of the wind and waves," may obtain any reasonable advance; the owner of equally valuable property, invested in horses and cattle, cannot obtain a dollar. The only exception being fat cattle destined for market. In vain does the owner of the horse appeal to his industry or usefulness. The answer is, that his property is liable to disease and accident, and that as security it is utterly worthless.

4th. The Insurance principle comes in, and does for him what Life Insurance has done for the young beginner in trade, taking away the risk arising from the uncertainty of life.

It will do for him what Fire Insurance has done for the owner of personal property; placing him nearly on a level with the owner of real estate.

Your aid is respectfully solicited in behalf of this company, the first chartered in this state for this object. The Directors intend it shall be prudently conducted, and one which shall deserve the confidence of the public.

Terms of insurance will be furnished by the agents of the company.

GEORGE MOORE, Secretary.

JAMES FARR, President.

Dec. 1—6t.

**Agricultural Books**

**OF** all kinds, for sale at the Cultivator Office, 407 Broadway, Albany.



**Lewis G. Morris's Third Annual Sale,  
BY AUCTION, OF**

**IMPROVED BREEDS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS,**

**W**ILL take place at MOUNT FORDHAM, Westchester Co., (11 miles from City Hall, New-York,) on **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1852.** JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

Application need not be made at private sale, as I decline in all cases, so as to make it an object for persons at a distance to attend. Sale positive to the highest bidder, without reserve.

Numbering about fifty head of Horned Stock, including a variety of ages and sex, consisting of *Pure Bred Short-Horns, Devons, and Ayrshires; South Down Buck Lambs, and a very few Ewes; Suffolk and Essex Swine.* Catalogues, with full Pedigrees, &c., &c., will be ready for delivery on the first of May—to be obtained from the subscriber, or at the offices of any of the principal Agricultural Journals or Stores in the Union. This sale will offer the best opportunity to obtain very fine animals I have ever given, as I shall reduce my herd lower than ever before, contemplating a trip to Europe to be absent a year, and shall not have another sale until 1854.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of our State Agricultural Society, that I was the most successful exhibitor of Domestic Animals at the late State Fair.

I will also offer a new feature to American Breeders—one which works well in Europe; that is, letting the services of male animals; and will solicit propositions from such as see fit to try it. **CONDITIONS.**—The animal hired will be at the risk of the owner, unless by some positive neglect or carelessness of the hirer; the expense of transportation to and from, to be borne jointly; the term of letting to be one year or less, as parties agree; price to be adjusted by parties—to be paid in advance, when the Bull is taken away; circumstances would vary the price; animal to be kept in accordance with instructions of owner, before taking him away.

I offer on the foregoing conditions, three celebrated prize Bulls—"MAJOR," a Devon, nine years old; "LAMARTINE," Short-horn, four years old; LORD ERYHOLME," Short-horn, three years old. Pedigrees will be given in Catalogues.

At the time of my sale, (and I would not part with them before) I shall have secured two or three yearly sets of their progeny; and as I shall send out in August next, a new importation of male animals. I shall not want the services of either of these next year. I would not sell them, as I wish to keep control of their propagating qualities hereafter.

I also have one imported Buck, the prize winner at Rochester last fall, imported direct from the celebrated Jonas Webb; and also five yearling Bucks, winners also, bred by me, from Bucks and Ewes imported direct from the above celebrated breeder; they will be let on the same conditions as the Bulls, excepting that I will keep them until the party hiring wishes them, and they must be returned to me on or about Christmas day. By this plan, the party hiring gets rid of the risk and trouble of keeping a Buck the year round. All communications by mail must be prepaid, and I will prepay the answers.

Mount Fordham, April, 1852—3t. L. G. MORRIS.

**FOWLS AND EGGS.**

**T**HE great desire manifested in New-England for procuring good Poultry, has induced H. B. COFFIN, *Newton, Mass.*, to pay particular attention to breeding and importing first rate stock. All persons desirous of having the purest and best to breed from, may depend upon being faithfully served. Among many kinds of Fowls for sale by him, are the following, which he is very particular in breeding.

Shanghai—Forbes stock.  
Imperial Chinese—Marsh stock.  
Chittagongs.  
Royal Cochins China.  
Black Shanghai.  
Burmah Pootras.  
White Shanghais.

Dealers in Fowls or Eggs for hatching, supplied upon liberal terms. Orders addressed to No. 40 State Street, Boston, will be promptly executed.

Reference to Mr. J. VAN DUSEN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who will take orders for Fowls, as advertised above.  
Boston, Aug. 1, 1851—12t.

**TO FARMERS.—POUDRETTE.**

**T**HE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY having enlarged their works, are prepared now to receive and fill orders for Poudrette with dispatch, and in all cases with a *freshly manufactured article*, at their usual prices, \$1.50 per barrel for any quantity over six barrels, 3 barrels for \$5.—\$2 for a single barrel, delivered free of cartage on board of vessel or elsewhere, in the city of New-York.

The Company refer to their pamphlet (furnished gratis) for hundreds of certificates as to the efficacy, cheapness, and superiority in all respects of their Poudrette over any other known manure for raising a crop of corn—also to A. J. Downing, Esq., B. M. Watson, Esq., Hon. J. P. Cushing, J. M. Thorburn & Co., and many others as to excellency as a manure for flowers and trees, and the following from Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1850.

"If I neglect the annual purchase of some of this article, my gardener is sure to remind me of it. He thinks it almost indispensable, within his garden fence; but there are uses, outside the garden, for which it is highly valuable, and cheaper, I think, than any other manure at your prices. A principal one, is the enrichment of lawns and pleasure grounds, in grass, where the object is to produce a fresh and vigorous growth in the Spring. Our practice is to apply it, when we go to town in the Autumn, and we have never failed to see its effects in the Spring."

All communications addressed to the "LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 74 Cortlandt street, New-York," will meet with prompt attention.  
Jan. 1, 1852—6t.

**Great Sale of Short-horn Cattle in 1852.**

**T**HE subscriber, contemplating some important changes and improvements upon his farm, will sell, *without reserve*, his entire herd of thorough bred, and high grade Short-horn cattle, consisting of upwards of ONE HUNDRED head of Cows, Heifers, Bulls, and Bull and Heifer calves.

This valuable herd of cattle has been nearly all bred by the subscriber, on his farm, and under his own eye, with a particular view to their milking quality, which he believes he has been successful in developing to a degree not excelled in any herd of cows in the United States. Ever since the year 1834 he has been engaged in breeding Short-horns, in the belief that no cattle kept by the farmers of this country, were equal to them in all their qualities, as dairy and feeding animals, and this belief has been fully confirmed by seventeen years experience.

Commencing with animals selected from the best thorough bred stocks, then to be found in this country, this herd has been continually added to, and improved by selections from the best imported stock, and their immediate descendants. During the years 1845, '46 and '47, the Short-horn blood of the late celebrated Thomas Bates, of Kirk-leavington, England, was resorted to in the use of the imported bull, Duke of Wellington, and of Symmetry, (by Duke of Wellington, out of the imported Bates Cow, Duchess,) belonging to Mr. George Vail, of Troy, N. Y., which bulls were hired of Mr. Vail for three years. The animals of this herd, since grown up, inherit, more or less, of that blood, which is believed by those having opportunity to judge, both in its milking and feeding qualities, to be equal to any other previously imported; and that belief is confirmed by the prices obtained during several years past, for animals descended from that stock.

For the quality of the stock bred by the subscriber, he can, without vanity, refer to the recent Short-horn sales of Messrs. J. F. Sheafe and Lewis G. Morris, in which some of the highest priced animals were immediately descended, or purchased from this herd. The unrivalled cow, "Grace," owned by Messrs. Sherwood and Stevens, and probably the best fat cow ever bred in America, described in pages 183 and 184, vol. x., of the American Agriculturist, was bred by the subscriber; and numerous animals in various parts of the United States, the West Indies, and the Canadas, which have sprung from his herd in years past, may be referred to.

In 1850, the imported bull, Duke of Exeter, of the Princess tribe of Short-horns, (for pedigree of which see (10, 152,) vol. ix., of the English Herd Book,) sent out from England for Mr. Sheafe of New-York, by Mr. Stevens, from the distinguished herd of Mr. John Stephenson of Wolviston, England, was purchased and introduced into this herd; and about forty of the cows and heifers are now in calf to him, all of which will be catalogued for the coming sale. In the quality of his flesh, and in the milking excellence of his ancestry, no bull imported in the United States can surpass the Duke of Exeter. His own stock, in the hands of several gentlemen in the State of N. York, are confidently referred to as evidence of his value.

The herd now offered for sale will consist of about FIFTY, thorough breds, including cows, heifers, and heifer calves; and probably TEN or TWELVE young bulls, and bull calves. The remainder, about fifty in number, will comprise young cows—good, proved, milkers—heifers and heifer calves, together with a few superior bull calves, from the best milking cows, of high grade, Short-horns, with an occasional dash of Devon blood intermixed—the best of useful, family cows.

All the calves, or nearly all, both thorough-bred and grade, will be the get of the Duke of Exeter; and all the cows, and two-year-old heifers will be bulled by him, (if he lives,) previous to the sale; thus will be combined the blood of the Bates, and the Stephenson stocks, comprising as much excellence, both in milk and flesh, as can be found in any animals whatever.

In addition to the stock above enumerated, will be eight thorough bred Herefords—three cows, one two-year-old bull, one yearling bull, and three calves. One of the cows, (Rarity,) was imported by Messrs. Corning and Sotham in 1841. The other cows and calves are her descendants by bulls of the same importation.

Also, two or three Devon bull calves, got by Mr. Ambrose Stevens' imported bull "Candy," bred by Mr. Quartly, of Devonshire, England, and out of cows descended from the herd of the late Earl of Leicester.

Also, two pairs of thorough-bred, six-year-old Short-horn oxen, and two or three pairs matched two and three year old steers.

Also, ten or twelve South Down buck lambs, got by an imported Ram from the celebrated flock of Jonas Webb, of Babraham, England, and out of Ewes descended from the flocks of Mr. Webb, and Mr. Ellman, of Sussex.

The sale will be on the 18th August, on the premises occupied by Peter Gurbranc, at the Homestead farm of Gen. Van Rensselaer, on the Troy Road, two miles above Albany, where the stock will be about ten days previous to the sale.

Catalogues will be ready by 15th June, and forwarded to all post-paid applicants.

For further particulars, inquiries may be made by letter, directed to the subscriber, or to A. B. ALLEN & CO., New-York.

June 1. LEWIS F. ALLEN, Black Rock, N. Y.

**WATER WHEELS.**

**T**HE subscribers are making with success, Jagger's improved FRENCH TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Tables showing the power and capacity of the same can be had on application. JAGGER, TREADWELL & PERRY,

Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop,  
May 1, 1852—6t. No. 110 Beaver st., Albany, N. Y.

**T**HE Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society, vols. 1 to 9, for sale at the Office of "THE CULTIVATOR," price \$1 per vol.

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## TRIAL OF IMPLEMENTS

BY THE

New-York State Agricultural Society,  
July, 1852, at the Village of Geneva.

**T**HE trial of Grain Reapers, Mowing Machines, Steam Engines for Farm purposes, Grain Drills, Horse Powers, Flax and Hemp Dressing Machines, Thrashers, Seed Planters, Cultivators and Broadcast Sowers, will take place at Geneva, between the 12th and 26th of July next. The particular day of the commencement of the trial will be given hereafter. (The competition will be open to all who become members of the Society, and enter their machines for the trial.) Upwards of \$400 will be awarded to the successful candidates, and Inventors are invited to be present with their machines and engage in this trial, which will be conducted in a manner to secure practical and valuable results, that will be of importance to the whole Agricultural interests of our country.

Persons desirous to compete must become members of the Society by the payment of \$1.00, and enter their names and their implements with the Secretary, by the 5th of July.

All desired information, as to the regulations for the trial, will be furnished on application to the Secretary. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.  
Agricultural Rooms, Albany, May 7, 1852

## To Book Canvassers in the Several States.

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**GARDEN AND FIRE ENGINES,** very useful machines, arranged on wheels, for watering gardens or walks, and afford protection from fire. They will throw a strong stream 40 feet high, are easily worked and not liable to get out of order. Also, small Garden Pumps and Syringes of various styles.

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Our implements occupy three large stores, and we believe they make up the largest and most complete assortment in America. In addition, we have a machine shop employing upwards of one hundred men, where any articles in our line can be made to order.

A. B. ALLEN &amp; CO.,

June 1, 1852—tf.

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## FIELD SEEDS.

**A**USTRALIAN WHEAT.—Very superior. The berry of this grain is extra large, and makes the best of flour. It produces a greater average crop than any other variety now grown in New-York. Several years' experience in its cultivation, proves that it is less liable to rust or mildew than other kinds; and as the stalk is large and strong, it is also less liable to blow down or lodge. Price, \$4 per bushel. Other varieties of wheat, such as the White Flint, Mediterranean, Black Sea, &c.

**BUCKWHEAT,** of the best kinds in market.

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**TURNIP SEED.**—Large White Flat, Long White, Red Top Flat, Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Stone, and other improved kinds for the field or garden.

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## Full Blooded English Draught Horse, Samson 2d.

**W**ILL stand this season at the residence of the subscriber, (known as the Shotwell Farm,) between Aurora and Lavanna, Cayuga county, N. Y.

Samson 2d was sired by my Imported Draught Horse, "Old Samson," out of my full blooded mare "Megg." "Megg" by same horse, out of my Imported mare "Margaret." This valuable young horse is the only one in the United States that has more than one-half of the original Samson blood. He is a good dark bay color, with black legs, about 16 hands high, very compact, and possesses immense muscular power; is a kind and free worker—was five years old last summer, and weighs 1,555 pounds.

Terms—\$8.00 to insure a mare with foal, payable on the first of March next. Mares to be regularly returned. Accidents at the risk of owners.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Lavanna, Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 1—It.

## THE CULTIVATOR

Is published on the first of each month, at Albany, N. Y., by

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\$1 per Ann.—7 Copies for \$5—15 for \$10.

All subscriptions to commence with the volume, (the Jan. No.) and to be PAID IN ADVANCE.

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